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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be easterly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	16	27
Aqaba	23	36
Deserts	17	31
Jordan Valley	23	36

Wednesday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 26, Sunset Thursday: 6:46 p.m. Sunrise Friday: 4:37 a.m. Sunset Friday: 6:45 p.m. Sunrise Saturday: 4:37 a.m.

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Cholera cases rise to 64

AMMAN, July 8 (Petra) — Another 37 cholera cases were reported today making the total number of cases so far in Jordan 64, the Ministry of Health has announced.

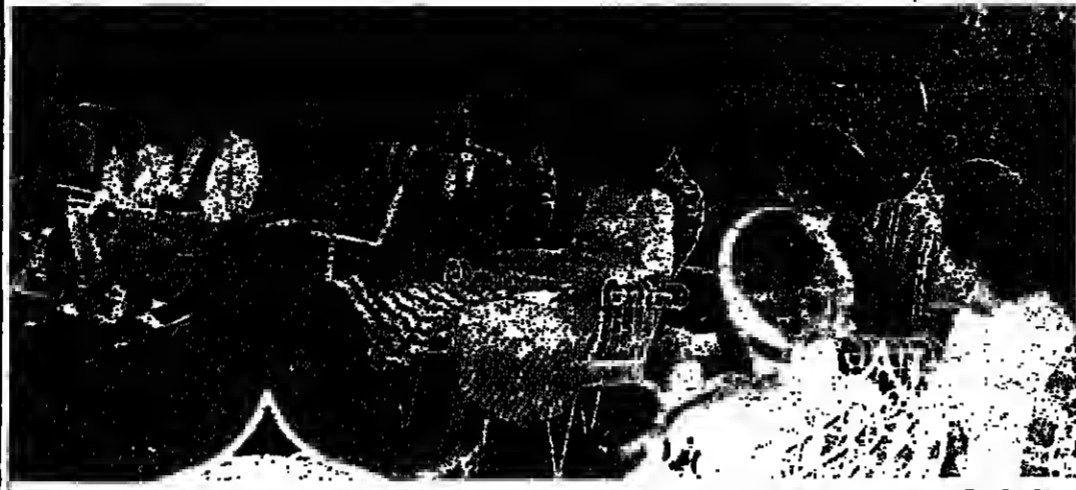
It said there were 21 cases in Amman, eight in Zarqa, two in Suweileh, two in the refugee camp of Baqa'a and one case in each of Madaba, Ramtha, the Schneller refugee camp and Ma'in. The ministry said there were no more deaths apart from the three announced on Monday.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, accompanied by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, visited the Public Security Directorate to look into measures taken to deal with the cholera situation. They met with the Director of the Public Security Maj. Geo. Mamoun Khalil and the Amman Governor Yahya Musilia, who briefed them on the steps taken to stop the spread of the disease and safeguard public safety.

The prime minister announced after the meeting that the government is placing all facilities at the disposal of the emergency committee to fight the epidemic and root out its sources as fast as possible.

Following the meeting the prime minister inspected work at the operation centre set up at the directorate. The centre is operational round the clock to deal with all emergencies. (Related story in page 2)

Noor gives Iftar to leading women



AMMAN, July 8 (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor today held an Iftar banquet at Al Hummar Palace. It was attended by the wives of the prime minister, the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, the president of the National Consultative

Council, the commander in chief of the Jordanian armed forces, the court minister and the chief chamberlain. Also present were the wives of the cabinet members and heads of Arab and Muslim diplomatic missions.

Begin seems set to be on saddle with religious parties' support

L AVIV, July 8 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today appeared certain of conducting a coalition which would give him in power with a one-seat parliamentary majority, political reserves said.

Earlier reservations by Israel's religious parties about lining up with Mr. Begin's Likud bloc nearly all have been overcome, the news said.

Results of the general election 18 days ago left Likud with an amended 48 seats in the 120-member Knesset (parliament). Alliance with the 13 Knesset members belonging to religious groups would give Mr. Begin a overall parliamentary majority of 61.

Such a narrow margin would make the new government vulnerable to defeat by snap votes of any coalition member sick or travelled abroad.

Way round this was suggested former Knesset speaker Yitzhak Mordechai. He proposed confidence motions to a certain day and hour each week, giving the government a chance to its supporters in time.

Mr. Begin met today with Aharon Ahubatzira, leader of the newly-formed Tami Party which represents religious Israelis of African and Asian extraction.

of six Knesset seats, controlled the religious affairs ministry.

When asked about this Mr. Ahubatzira told reporters: "We see the religious affairs ministry as very important but another ministry is no less important."

A third religious group, the ultra-orthodox Aguda Israel Party, has provisionally pledged its four seats to the Begin coalition.

Aguda members, shun government office as too worldly. Their conditions for joining Mr. Begin include demands for new laws to ban pork and to tighten up Sabbath observance.



Menachem Begin

Meanwhile, Mr. Begin said he plans to retire from politics after completing his term in the next Likud government, the Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper reported today.

"The government I form now will be my last," Mr. Begin was quoted as saying by Yedioth. "In the next elections the Likud will have to choose another leader... I am sure that the new leader will bring Likud a third victory."

Last week's election results will only be final after an official announcement tomorrow, but Labour leader Shimon Peres has already conceded that Likud will head the next government.

Mr. Begin, 67, overcame an ailing heart and a stroke to lead Likud after its upset election victory in 1977 which toppled 29 years of continuous Labour rule in the Zionist state. His aids say he is in good health, and he waged a fiery election campaign that re-

forced his image as a powerful leader.

Mr. Begin gave no reasons for his decision to retire from politics.

Commenting on the election results, Mr. Begin noted that in 1977 the Labour Party claimed that the Israeli public has made a mistake that was not a signal a new trend.

"Can we say that in 1981 the public has made an additional mistake?" he said. "The young generation voted for Likud after soldier's votes were counted we got 12 per cent more than the Labour."

Reuters leaves Iran as cry for newsmen's blood goes up

LONDON, July 8 (R) — Reuters today withdrew its correspondents from Tehran after being ordered by the Iranian authorities to close its bureau there.

The Iranian national guidance (information) ministry said the international news organisation's bureau was being closed for having transmitted false news reports heedless of warnings by the ministry.

Mr. Michael Reupke, editor-in-chief of Reuters, said today Reuters correspondents reported events as honestly and objectively as possible. He rejected Iranian charges that the Tehran office had been involved in activities against the Islamic Revolution.

Correspondents Barry May, Phil Davison and Alan Philips arrived in Istanbul from Tehran today on their way to London. Yesterday they were given 48 hours to leave the country.

The closure of the Reuters office leaves the French news agency Agence France Presse (AFP) as the only major international Western news agency still operating in Iran.

Meanwhile, Tehran Radio has urged the Iranian authorities to take action against nationals who work illicitly for foreign news organisations.

Arabs will seek Soviet help

Assad warns of war with Israel

BUDAPEST, July 8 (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad has told Hungarian Television that war could break out between Syria and Israel.

In an interview broadcast here last night, the president also said Arab countries would naturally seek Soviet help as long as the United States backs Israel.

The interview was filmed in Damascus and broadcast in part two weeks ago, before the present Syrian-Soviet naval manoeuvres in the Eastern Mediterranean.

"The situation is such that war may break out between Syria and Israel," the president said in the full interview after declaring that Israel was threatening to attack Syrian forces in Lebanon and possibly Syria itself.

Damascus was seeking a solution to the conflict by political and diplomatic means, he said. "But he added: "At the same time we must gear up for the eventuality, in case we are not able to regain our occupied lands, of resorting to every possibility including armed war."

"If Israel were to attack our missiles (stationed in Lebanon), we would hit back. If the Israeli air force bombs our missiles, we will destroy Israeli planes with our missiles and fighter aircraft."

The president said there were no Soviet advisers with the Syrian force in Lebanon — "neither with the missiles nor elsewhere." But he said Israel must understand why Arab countries sought Soviet support.

"If the United States backs Israel in an aggression by the latter against us or the Arab Nation, if Israel draws the United States beside itself, then Israel must also understand, that the socialist countries and the Soviet Union will help us," Mr. Assad said.

"We have no doubt of that. Our cooperation has evolved in the course of years and is dynamically developing and strengthening in various spheres."

President Assad criticised U.S. policies in the Middle East as hegemonic and said special mediator Mr. Philip Habib brought nothing new during his visits.

"The Americans are trying to bring the Middle East fully under their control," he said.

"We have not bowed to these hegemonic attempts nor to the machinations aimed at dividing the Arabs. We have rejected the Camp David deals too."

"Israel is making various demands and Mr. Philip Habib came to tell them to me. Whenever I met him, he said nothing new and this I have mentioned to Mr. Philip Habib himself."

Lest other issues be prejudiced Carrington calls on Moscow to negotiate on Afghanistan

STRASBOURG, July 8 (R) — Efforts to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on other global issues will be prejudiced if Moscow refuses to negotiate on Afghanistan, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said today.

"It is obvious that a Soviet refusal to negotiate on Afghanistan makes it impossible to speak of normal relations, and prejudices efforts to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on other matters," Lord Carrington said.

The foreign secretary, current president of the European Economic Community (EEC) Council of Ministers, was speaking two days after his return from talks in Moscow on a British-sponsored EEC plan for a nine-nation conference aimed at establishing a neutral Afghanistan.

The Kremlin described the plan as unrealistic but stopped short of rejecting it.

Lord Carrington told a press conference after his speech that he was determined to press ahead with the plan and would consider possible amendments to it at a meeting with EEC foreign ministers next Monday.

Soviet Syrian exercise

The Soviet fleet on manoeuvres in the Mediterranean has not so far landed marines in Syria, the Defence Department said in Washington today.

Officials said however a landing exercise was probably, because of the presence of Soviet landing craft loaded with several hundred marines.

The Soviet Union is said to have to present 46 ships in the Mediterranean, where the U.S. Navy has reported the presence of the Soviet aircraft carrier Moskva.

"We attach no special importance to what is going on," Defence Department spokesman Henry Catto said, adding that the U.S. Mediterranean fleet, which includes the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Forrestal, has not taken any special counter-measures.

U.S. military circles said that a Soviet-Syrian joint exercise would be nothing exceptional in the light of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the two countries last October.

Habib leaves Washington on third Mideast attempt

WASHINGTON, July 8 (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan's special Mideast envoy Philip Habib left Washington last night for his third attempt to resolve the crisis posed by Syrian missiles in Lebanon, which Israel has threatened to attack if they are not removed.

The State Department refused to say what Mr. Habib's destination was. However, an American source in Israel had said earlier, that the envoy would go first to the Lebanese capital of Beirut after a day's stopover in Western Europe.

Mr. Habib's two previous shuttles in the Middle East, from May 6 to May 21 and June 5 to June 26, failed to get the Syrians to withdraw their missiles from Lebanon, but U.S. authorities held that he had succeeded in the main aim of his mission, namely to defuse tension in the region.

Both American and Israeli sources have decided that for his third trip Israeli Premier Meoachem Begin has given Mr. Habib a fortnight to persuade the Syrians to pull out their missiles from the Bekaa Valley.

Mr. Habib met President Reagan at the White House before leaving. Meanwhile, there have been unconfirmed reports from some State Department sources that Mr. Habib might be named roving ambassador in the Middle East with a brief to get stalled Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on Palestinian autonomy moving once more.

No decision would be expected before separately scheduled visits this summer to the United States by Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.



Philip Habib

Beirut optimistic

Meanwhile in Beirut, Lebanese officials appeared cautiously optimistic as they awaited word from Syria on whether a major obstacle had been cleared for working out a political settlement to six years of civil strife.

Damascus was pondering a Falangist document widely reported to contain promises to break off links with Israel.

The document has remained secret but a senior Lebanese official and Arab diplomats involved in peace moves said privately they were hopeful it would meet Syrian

demands for "closing the Israeli door."

Falangist militia commander Beshir Gemayel handed the document to President Elias Sarkis two days ago after Syria made it clear that further talks on a settlement depended on the Falangists renouncing their Israeli cooption.

The failure to obtain such a pledge earlier has hampered the efforts of an Arab League committee striving to achieve a settlement.

Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Lebanon are members of the committee.

When it broke up last Sunday, the committee scheduled its next meeting for July 25. But one senior Lebanese figure familiar with the Falangist document said he believed it was now possible for the mediators to bring the session forward by one week.

"I would not predict an enthusiastic Syrian response to the document but it should persuade Damascus to keep talking," he told Reuters.

The official said one reason for the Falangists' decision may have been fear that Syria would otherwise resort to military action, as warned by Damascus newspaper Tishrin yesterday.

Kuwaiti military delegation leaves Moscow after talks

MOSCOW, July 8 (R) — A military delegation from Kuwait, which this year announced new arms purchases from the Soviet Union, left Moscow for home today after a 12-day visit for talks with Soviet officials, a Kuwaiti embassy spokesman said.

The group, headed by a colonel, were in Moscow to gather ideas and had not concluded any agreement, he said.

Western diplomats said it seemed likely the delegation examined the possibility of further arms deals, but the Kuwaiti embassy spokesman could give no details of the discussions.

According to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Kuwaiti armed forces are also equipped with Soviet-made SAM-6 and SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles.

Reagan explains his silence on foreign policy

CHICAGO, July 8 (R) — President Ronald Reagan last night defended his refusal to follow tradition and make a speech explaining his foreign policy in the early months of his administration.

Apparently nettled by press criticism, Mr. Reagan said he knew what he was doing "and it might be counter-productive to make a speech about it."

His remarks, in an address to a Republican political dinner, were aimed at press reports expressing concern that he has not made such a speech and saying that while he is knowledgeable about domestic problems he is weak on foreign affairs.

In his Chicago speech, the president concentrated mainly on pushing his economic policies and attacking previous democratic administrations for their massive spending on social welfare programmes.

Stressing his deep commitment to the free enterprise system and his resolve to limit government intervention, the president said that the U.S. economy was withering and cited Poland as a disastrous example of government supremacy.

Brandt's Moscow talks won't make Bonn change stance on Euro-missiles

BONN, July 8 (R) — The West German government is not about to change its stance on nuclear medium-range missile negotiations as a result of former chancellor Willy Brandt's visit to Moscow, a government spokesman said today.

Chief government spokesman Kurt Becker said after a weekly cabinet meeting that the government would examine Mr. Brandt's report on his talks with Soviet leaders and incorporate further promised explanations from Moscow in its final assessment.

But in response to a question, he said previous government statements on European-based nuclear missiles were, for the time being, "immovable in the political landscape."

A spokesman for Mr. Brandt said the former chancellor would brief U.S. Ambassador Arthur Burns tomorrow on his talks at the request of Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Mr. Burns will fly to the U.S. at the weekend to relay details to Mr. Haig, a Social Democratic Party (SPD) spokesman said.

Moving to dispel any notion of

unease in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition over the visit, the government expressly welcomed Mr. Brandt's Moscow talks.

Mr. Brandt's talks with President Leonid Brezhnev and other Kremlin leaders were part of the East-West dialogue which was particularly important for the Bonn government, Mr. Becker said.

Mr. Schmidt was officially reported earlier this week as seeing "recognisable nuances" in Mr. Brezhnev's revised presentation to Mr. Brandt of the Soviet call for an East-West freeze on missile deployment.

However, the government spokesman today reaffirmed past West German rejection of the idea which, in Bonn's eyes, would consolidate Soviet superiority.

He recalled that Mr. Schmidt had reminded parliament last April and Moscow had already deployed more than 200 SS-20 triple-warhead missiles.

"Even a one-sided moratorium by the Soviet Union would not be able to reduce my anxiety and concern," the chancellor declared then.

Polish minister says Soviet Union bailed Poland out with \$4.5 billion

ANKARA, July 8 (R) — Poland's deputy foreign minister said today his country had received \$4.5 billion in aid from the Soviet Union since last summer's worker upheavals prompted economic and political reforms.

Prof. Marian Dobrosielski told a press conference: "We have received over \$4.5 billion (from Moscow) in merchandise, in hard currency and some of it as a grant."

He said the Soviet Union had agreed to postpone Polish debts "for several years," and had increased deliveries of essentials like oil, gas and cotton.

Answering a reporter's question about the possibility of Soviet military intervention in his country, the minister said no state which had helped Poland in its difficulties as much as Soviet Union could be planning such an intervention.

He added: "I don't envisage any possible Soviet intervention."

The Polish minister condemned what he called a campaign started in the West to suggest the Soviet Union would invade Poland. "Warnings of a Soviet military intervention contributed to sowing mistrust between us and our allies and destabilising the situation in Poland," he said.

The Polish minister, on a visit to Turkey to meet government officials, said he did not want to minimise the contribution to the easing of Poland's economic plight which has been made by Western states.

He said rescheduling of Western government-guaranteed debts already agreed and the postponing of \$2.7 billion of debts to Western banks now being negotiated would give Poland a breathing space.

هبة من الصدقات

NATIONAL

Swimming pools ordered closed

Jordan mobilizes against cholera

AMMAN, July 8 (J.T.)—All swimming pools in Amman have been ordered closed and street food vendors banned on the instructions of Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni. The announcement was made at a meeting today between the mayor and heads of municipality sections, at which measures to combat cholera were discussed.

The mayor said that he had issued instructions prohibiting the sale of ice cream unless it is manufactured only by machine and sold in safe containers or wrappings. He also requested that restaurants and cafes not serve salads, in a bid to prevent the spread of the disease.

Mr. Ajlouni said that municipality teams have been instructed to collect garbage and dispose of it immediately, to control waste water and swamps and make sure that all cess pits are firmly sealed.

At the meeting the mayor announced the formation of an emergency team to work around the clock to supervise a stringent sanitation programme and ensure that all municipality sections are functioning as well as possible. Directors of the nine administrative sections of the municipality submitted reports at the meeting outlining their regions' needs in safeguarding public health.

Farak enterprises shut down

In Karak, the public safety committee today closed a number of restaurants, bakeries and stores in violation of sanitary regulations. The Karak governor, accompanied by members of the safety committee, toured the city and inspected progress on the city's cleanliness campaign.

The committee also today ordered that all animal enclosures and farm animals be removed outside the city boundaries.

In Zarqa, a committee comprising representatives of the health, agriculture and police and civil defence departments has been set up to take measures to control cholera. The committee has been charged with destroying vegetables grown in waste water and with seeing to the removal of animal enclosures and poultry from the city limits. Strict control has also been imposed on the sale of food, and food vendors have been ordered off the streets.

Camps inspected

Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib today made an inspection

tour of Baqa'a Refugee Camp and nearby areas. At a meeting at the camp, local emergency teams were set up to help the public safety committee in its campaign to control the disease. The governor said that the committees will be working around the clock and will be given all facilities to enable them to perform their task.

The governor also announced that a water sterilisation programme has begun, and crops grown near polluted water have been destroyed. Seven butcheries have also been closed for not abiding by sanitary regulations, he said.

Refugee camps were also inspected today by officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). They met with representatives of the camps and looked into measures being taken to deal with the cholera situation.

Ice cream said contaminated

Al Rai' newspaper today quoted Dr. Adet Mahasneh of the University of Jordan's biology faculty as saying that ice cream sold locally in plastic containers is contaminated. He said that laboratory tests conducted at the university proved that the ice cream contained colon bacteria, indicating that the contamination derived from the sewers or people who handle the sale of ice cream with dirty hands.

The laboratory tests confirm the findings of Dr. Fuad Hashweh, also from the University of Jordan, who had earlier pointed out that no measures have yet been taken to improve the standard of locally manufactured ice cream, despite warnings by specialists.

Both Dr. Mahasneh and Dr. Hashweh have conducted laboratory tests on 37 samples of ice cream sold locally, of which 32 samples proved to be contaminated by colon bacteria. The contaminated samples were not manufactured by machine, they said.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Deposits up JD 17m since '80

AMMAN, July 8 (Petra)—Deposits at Jordan's banks registered an increase of JD 17.278 million in the first third of this year over figures at the end of 1980. According to a statistical bulletin issued by the Central Bank, the total deposited with the banks by the end of April 1981 was JD 825,756 million, as against JD 808,478 million by the end of last year.

Labour Ministry clears up disputes

AMMAN, July 8 (Petra)—The Ministry of Labour resolved 100 out of 116 labour disputes in the first six months of 1981, a ministry spokesman said today. He said that workers came to the ministry with complaints: requests for compensation for occupational injuries, work permits, extra working hour compensation and testimonials for work experience, danian society, putes and other related matters.

Reviving an important duty for all Muslims

MOHAMMAD AYISH reviews the significance of zakat, or alms, in Islam, and steps taken by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs to ensure that this charitable practice is maintained.

AMMAN—The first zakat legislation in modern Jordan goes back to 1944, when the government approved the zakat law which specified the timing of alms levies and the rates for each zakat item. But it was not until 1978 that zakat took on major legal importance with the establishment of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs of the Zakat Fund.

"The idea behind the creation of the fund was to revive this important Islamic duty and stress its presence in the life of the Muslims," said Mr. Mahmoud Alawi, the fund's director general. The fund's charter called for an independent financial and administrative character, while the fourth clause limited its board of directors to 11 members, headed by the minister of awqaf. Six of the members are from the government and five are from the private sector.

The alms collected from Muslims are the only source of revenue for the fund, and this is a weak point, according to Mr. Alawi. Statistics available at the Ministry of Awqaf show that the fund's revenues in its first year were only J.D. 23,805,505 while income tax revenue in the same period amounted to J.D. 23 million, a ratio of one to 1,000. "The reason for the great disparity is that income tax is obligatory, while zakat is voluntary," Mr. Alawi observed.

In order to overcome that obstacle, the minister of awqaf, who is the chairman of the fund's board of directors, called on the prime minister to amend the Zakat Law by increasing the income tax exemption rate from 25 per cent to 50 per cent for those who give their alms to the fund. The prime minister also approved a proposal that zakat contributions be made obligatory for all Muslims, and appointed a committee to study the possibility of its implementation.

Other proposals called for transferring the fund into a peoples' foundation with a general assembly of 100 members, 70 from the private sector, to be appointed by the cabinet.

Such projects include homes for Muslim orphans, helping poor families, while the other 20 per cent to support charitable undertakings by the fund.

The meaning and practice of RAMADAN

a Jordan Times series

"For some moral and familial reasons, many zakat givers tend to hand in the alms in specific individuals or groups, personally, without going through the fund," Mr. Alawi said. But he added that the fund would like to assure all zakat givers that it would relay their alms to the desired recipient if requested. "I think it is more dignified for the eligible zakat recipients to get their shares from an official establishment rather than from individuals," he told the Jordan Times.

The Zakat Fund does not stipulate money as the only form of alms it accepts. It will take all kinds of items, ranging from cash to clothes, to grain.

Recipients of zakat are well defined in the Koran, in the "Tawba Repentance" Surah: "Alms are for the poor and the needy, and those employed to administer the funds, for those whose hearts have been recently reconciled (to truth); for those in bondage and in debt; in the cause of God; and for the wayfarer; this is ordained by God and God is full of knowledge and wisdom."

These recipients are given 80 per cent of the fund's revenue.

Social Security Corporation draws up scholarship scheme

AMMAN, July 8 (Petra)—The Social Security Corporation (SSC) announced today that it has established criteria and regulations under which it will offer scholarships to workers' children beginning in the coming academic year.

An SSC spokesman said university scholarships will be awarded to 10 students annually, in accordance with directives from His Majesty King Hussein announced on Labour Day this year.

According to the plan, students to be selected from various governorates will receive higher education financed by the SSC. Details of the plan, the spokesman said, will be published after it has been approved by the SSC board.

poor students and establish religious secondary schools for poor students.

Muslims are required to give alms once a year if they have a certain amount of their wealth (be it cash money, goods, land or agricultural produce) that year.

Each type of alms has its own rules concerning the proper way to give it. For silver and gold, the minimum annual quantity is 20 dirhams (a dirham is worth 2.5 pence). For agricultural produce, the minimum annual quantity is 500 dirhams (a dirham is worth 2.5 pence).

For agricultural produce, the rate depends on the way the land is irrigated. If it is irrigated by springs, the rate is 10 per cent of the produce. If it is irrigated by canals, the rate is 5 per cent. If it is irrigated by the use of machines and labour, the rate is 3 per cent.

Camels are also treated as zakat property and camel owners should give one camel for every five camels. The total number of camels should not exceed 24. One camel is given as zakat if the total number of camels exceeds 25.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * Painting exhibition entitled "Orientalists and Contemporary Art", at the Jordan National Gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.
- * An exhibition of photographs to promote friendship among peoples, at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.
- * An exhibition of photographs of the American West by the American photographer Ansel Adams, at the American Centre, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.
- * A students' art exhibition at Ma'an High School in southern Jordan.

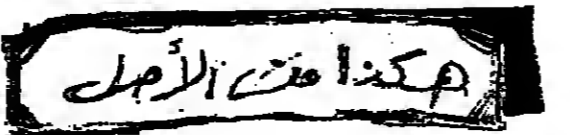
JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY	
CHANNEL 3	2:00 Koran 2:25 Local programme 2:50 Children's programme 3:25 Arabic series 4:00 The Five Adventures 4:25 Arabic series 5:20 Arabic series 6:00 Local programme 6:40 A competition programme 7:30 Programme preview 7:45 Local programme 8:00 News in Arabic 8:30 Arabic series 9:30 Arabic series 10:15 Arabic play 11:15 News in Arabic 11:30 Cont. of the play
CHANNEL 6	6:00 French Programme 7:00 News in French 7:30 News in Hebrew 8:30 Comedy 9:00 "Holligan Hagen" 10:00 News in English 10:15 Movie of the Week
FOR FRIDAY	
CHANNEL 3	10:00 Koran 10:20 Arabic series, children's programme 11:00 Religious programme 12:20 Local programme 14:15 Soccer 16:00 Local programme 17:20 Arabic series 18:40 A competition programme 19:30 Programme preview 19:45 Local programme 20:00 News in Arabic 21:30 Arabic series 22:15 Comedy 23:15 News in Arabic 23:30 Arabic songs
CHANNEL 6	6:00 French Programme 7:00 News in French 7:30 News in Hebrew 8:30 Comedy 9:00 "That's my Mama" 9:00 Crown Court 10:00 News in English 10:15 Baretta
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	FOR THURSDAY 7:00 Sign on 7:01 Morning Show 7:30 News Bulletin 7:40 Morning Show 8:30 Comedy 9:00 Crown Court 10:00 News Summary
	FOR FRIDAY 6:30 The Breakfast Show 6:45 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions, 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion analyses, 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation", 18:30 Now Music USA, 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

10:03 Pop Session	10:15 Theme and Variations 10:30	7:40 Cairo (EA)	15:35 Jeddah, Medina	Amman: 41793	Y.W.C.A. 41793	Dhurb
11:00 Signing off	My Music 11:00 World News:	8:45 Cairo	16:50 Cairo	Ramzi Mazawi 94788	Y.W.M.A. 64251	Abur
12:00 News Headlines	News about Britain 11:15 Portraits	8:55 Agaba	17:10 Madrid, Athens	Joseph Insich 55638/62390	Amman Municipal Library 36111	Maghtob
12:03 Pop Session	Of Our Time 11:30 Business Mat-	9:20 Damascus	17:15 New York, Amsterdam	Zarqa: 83744/83092	University of Jordan Library	Isba
13:00 News Summary	ters 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15	9:30 Jeddah	17:30 Paris	Munerc Al Akeel ... 83744/83092	84358/843666	
13:03 Pop Session	Top Twenty 12:45 Sports Round-	9:40 Kuwait	17:30 Kuwait			
14:00 News	up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours	9:45 Muscat, Dubai	17:45 Cairo			
14:10 Instrumentals	News Summary 13:30 Network	9:50 Doha, Bahrain	18:00 London			
14:30 Morecombe and wise show	U.K. 13:45 The Pleasure's Yours	9:55 Beirut	19:00 Cairo			
15:00 Concert Hour	(4:30 Songs of Praise 15:00 Radio	10:00 Dhahran	19:00 Zurich, Athens (SR)			
16:00 News Summary	Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00	10:05 Abu Dhabi	19:35 Frankfurt			
16:03 Instrumentals	World News; Commentary 16:15	11:05 Riyadh (SV)	20:00 Beirut (MEA)			
16:30 Old Favourites	Assignment 16:45 The World	11:40 Cairo (EA)	20:00 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)			
17:00 Melody Time	Today 17:00 World News 17:09	11:45 Rawalpindi (BA)	21:30 Damascus			
17:30 Pop Session	Meridian 17:40 Waveguide 17:45	13:35 Larinaca	23:00 Cairo (EA)			
18:00 News Summary	Sports Round-up 18:00 World	15:35 Kuwait (KAC)	24:00 Baghdad			
18:03 Jordan in History	News; News about Britain 18:15	16:30 Amsterdam (KLM)	01:00 Cairo			
18:30 Theatre 45	Radio Newsreel 18:30 Brain of Brit-	16:30 Cairo				
19:00 News Desk	tain 19:19:00 Outlook: News	17:00 Agaba				
19:30 Music	Summary: Stock Market Report	17:15 Chicago, N. York, Vienna				
20:30 Evening Show	19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Report on	17:25 London (BA)				
21:00 News Summary	Religion 20:00 World News; 24	17:55 Cairo				
21:03 Evening Show	Hours News Summary 20:30 A	18:30 Rome				
22:00 Close down	Jolly Good Show 21:15 Ulster	19:10 Cairo (EA)				
	Newsletter 21:20 in the Meantime	20:00 Beirut (MEA)				
	21:30 Business Matters 22:00	23:40 Cairo (EA)				
	World News; The World Today	23:55 Baghdad				
	22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial	01:00 Cairo				
	News 22:40 Reflections 22:45					
	Sports Round-up 23:00 World					
	News; Commentary 23:15 Mer-					
	chant Navy 23:30 Meridian					

DEPARTURES	3:30 Cairo	5:45 Frankfurt (LH)	7:00 Beirut, Amsterd (KLM)	7:00 Damascus	7:15 Beirut	8:55 Cairo (EA)	9:00 Rome (Alitalia)	9:25 Beirut (MEA)	9:45 Paris (AF)	10:10 Rome	10:30 Larinaca	11:00 Vienna, N. York, Chicago	11:15 Athens, Madrid	11:20 Tripoli, Tunis	11:30 Cairo	11:35 Paris (AF)	11:45 Geneva, Brussels	12:00 London	12:05 Riyadh (SV)	12:20 Frankfurt	12:20 Geneva, Zurich (SR)	12:30 Paris	12:40 Cairo (EA)	13:00 London (BA)	13:00 Cairo	15:00 Agaba	16:30 Kuwait (KAC)	18:00 Baghdad (IA)	19:20 Dhahran	19:00 Kuwait	19:45 Baghdad	20:00 Cairo	20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	20:30 Cairo (EA)	01:00 Cairo
DOCTORS:	Amman: Salm Al Duboubi 7675/812568 Zein Zaghloul 38591	Zarqa: Hisham Hoiassat 82440	Irbid: Hani Gharaibeh 2927/72676	PHARMACIES:	Amman: Al Salam 36730 Omar 42737 Al Goufa 77444 Al Inan (-)	Zarqa: Omar (-)	Irbid: Al Ghazawi (-)	PHARMACIES:	Amman: Al Salam 36730 Omar 42737 Al Goufa 77444 Al Inan (-)	Zarqa: Omar (-)	Irbid: Al Ghazawi (-)	PHARMACIES:	Amman: Al Salam 36730 Omar 42737 Al Goufa 77444 Al Inan (-)	Zarqa: Omar (-)	Irbid: Al Ghazawi (-)																				
EMERGENCIES FOR THURSDAY	DOCTORS:	Amman: Salm Al Duboubi 7675/812568 Zein Zaghloul 38591	Zarqa: Hisham Hoiassat 82440	Irbid: Hani Gharaibeh 2927/72676	PHARMACIES:	Amman: Al Salam 36730 Omar 42737 Al Goufa 77444 Al Inan (-)	Zarqa: Omar (-)	Irbid: Al Ghazawi (-)	PHARMACIES:	Amman: Al Salam 36730 Omar 42737 Al Goufa 77444 Al Inan (-)	Zarqa: Omar (-)	Irbid: Al Ghazawi (-)	PHARMACIES:	Amman: Al Salam 36730 Omar 42737 Al Goufa 77444 Al Inan (-)	Zarqa: Omar (-)	Irbid: Al Ghazawi (-)																			

FOR FRIDAY	Fair 1:55	Sunrise 4:36																		
MUSEUMS	Foldore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316	Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169																		
FOR FRIDAY	Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.	Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128																		
LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES	Saudi riyal 98.19	Lebanese pound 76.89	Syrian pound 54.95	Iraqi dinar 7867	Kuwaiti dinar 1182.11	Egyptian pound 91.79	Qatari riyal 91.79	UAE dirham 96.87	Omani riyal 93.76	U.S. dollar 136.31	U.K. sterling 633.26	W. German mark 136.31	Swiss franc 169.1	Italian lire (for every 100) 28.20	French franc 75.49	Dutch guilder 126.51	Swedish crown 66.50	Belgian franc 82.79	Japanese yen (for every 100) 150.11	
PRAYER TIMES FOR THURSDAY	Fair 1:55	Sunrise 4:36																		
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	Ambulance (government) 75111	Civil Defence rescue 61111	Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2	Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3	Police headquarters 39141	Najdeb roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777	Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206	Jordan Television 73111	Radio Jordan 74111	Firsaidd, fire, police 39141	Fire headquarters 61111	Cablegram or telegram 37111-3	Telephone: 73111	Information: Jordan and Middle East trunk calls Overseas radio and satellite calls Telephone maintenance and repair services						
MARKET PRICES	Tomatoes 80	Eggplant 50	Potatoes (local) 140	Grape leaves 300	Bananas 210	Apples (American, Japanese) 460	Apples (American, Chilean, Red) 430	Apples (American, Chilean, Green) 430	Apples (Double Red) 250	Apples (Sultan) 200	Melons 180	Water Melons 70	Plums (Red) 200	Plums (Yellow) 200	Apricots 250	Cherries 350	Lemons 180	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 160	Oranges (Waxed) 180	Grapefruit 160



NATIONAL

Baq'a Camp play depicts Palestine struggle

The land survives

Mohammad Ayish
ial to the Jordan Times

CAMP — When for the first time a nationalist Palestinian play has appeared on the simple stage of the Baq'a Youth Centre with an overwhelming effect, apparently due to its nationalist spirit and the experience of the actors, the director and writer.

professionalism on the part of the actors and the director. But now more than two months later, a new theatrical work has appeared on the simple stage of the Baq'a Youth Centre with an overwhelming effect, apparently due to its nationalist spirit and the experience of the actors, the director and writer.

Like "Steadfastness", new play called "Price of Freedom", treats the problem of Zionist aggression on Arab land, and Arab resistance to that aggression. But while the first play dealt with the Israeli occupation of Arab land in general, "Price of Freedom" talks about the Zionist infiltration into Arab society in Palestine from 1933-1939.

In many senses, the play portrays what is a series of omens preparing for the grave tragedy of the Palestinian people in 1948 with the establishment of Israel on Palestinian land, and in 1967 with the complete occupation of Palestine.

The play tells the story of an old Palestinian man, Sheikh Salim, and his two sons Fayyad and Husam, struggling against the bloodthirsty Israelis who pour all their potentials, including the military and material, into the arena in order to seize the Arab land and forcibly evict the Palestinian citizens.

When the play comes to on end.

the sense of foreboding is pervasive. One of Sheikh Salim's sons and an Israeli agent are killed, while the sheikh's other son and his colleagues have been framed. The rest of the Israelis are safe and sound.

"I chose that type of an ending to give the impression that the Palestinians' present condition was caused by events in the 1930s, when most of the upheavals took place against the Zionist intruders and their British supporters," said playwright Ahmad Abu Sa'doun, who has also written a considerable amount of poetry and short stories on the Palestinian tragedy.

"Sheikh Salim is a living symbol of the Palestinian people, while the phantom of the old woman who makes occasional appearances in the play stands for the land," Mr. Abu Sa'doun added. The stout old woman spreads a encouragement and zest for life in the play as she calls for resistance, encourages the young men and escorts the funeral processions of

the martyrs.

The significance of the female element derives not only from the character of the old woman Land, but from Halima, the wife of the Israeli agent who helps in the sale of Arab lands to the alien Israelis. As the daughter of Palestinian fighter Sheikh Farhan Al Sa'di who fought against the Israelis and the British in Palestine in the 1930s until he was captured and hanged during the Ramadan fast, the character has great significance.

Asked about the fitness of introducing the Israeli agent Abu Saleh and his wife Halima as totally contradictory elements in the play, Mr. Abu Sa'doun said that the character of Abu Saleh displays naive and materialism, which is fully exploited by the enemies of the Palestinians to tighten their grip on the Palestinian land. "To bring a protagonist and anti-protagonist so close in the play in terms of social relationships sheds light on a part of Palestinian society at a time when outside elements (like Abu Saleh), devoid of any love or attachment to the land, would not hesitate to relinquish a wife's soil to the aliens for money," he said.

On the other hand, he added, the character of Halima is far more solid and harmonious in terms of her stand towards selling land to the Israelis. "As she grew up with that land and her father



The old woman Land, Sheikh Salim (centre) and the sheikh's son mourn the martyrs at the play's end

died for the same land, her character was congruent with that of the old woman Land," he said. The historical aspects of the play derive not only from modern Arab history but from that of past eras as well. All throughout the play, the characters are obsessed with the past, and have come to

feel ashamed of the modern history that has brought about such miserable realities in the Arab land. But despite that feeling of shame, there is a growing though undetected pride in some of the modern Arab heroes such as Sheikh Izzad Al Qassam and Sheikh Farhan Al Sa'di, as well as Ahmad

Hunaiti, a Jordanian army officer martyred in the defence of Palestine.

Unexpectedly, the play has led to the formation of an organised theatrical group at the Baq'a Youth Centre, according to the director, Mr. Khader Khatib. He told the Jordan Times that it took him quite a lot of time to pick his actors, since most if not all of the contributors to the first play, "Steadfastness", had no experience in acting.

"I saw the first play and I had many reservations about it," Mr. Khatib said. "I thought that something should be done to get rid of the shortcomings in 'Steadfastness'."

Besides his problems with a shortage of actors, Mr. Khatib said that the youth centre also lacks the required number of buildings for various recreational activities. In the theatre building where the play was presented, young men used to train in boxing and table tennis.

Mr. Khatib has had one year of training as a director and actor. In a special course organised by the Jordan Theatre Association. During that course, he directed and acted in more than 150 plays. He is an employee of the Jordan Electricity Authority, while still maintaining his theatrical activities.



Khadib



Ahmad Abu Sa'doun

Jordanian women's socio-economic status

JR'S NOTE: The following is an excerpt from an M.Sc. thesis submitted by Mr. Hassan J. Hammad at Reading University's Agricultural Extension and Rural Development. The complete dissertation is entitled, *The Problems and Status of Women in Rural Development in Jordan*.

A woman's status in Jordan varies according to the district in which she lives and the class of society to which she belongs.

In traditional (less-developed) urban society do not have men and therefore the woman will only meet with other women. There are separate societies for men and women. This system is women away from most and community activities reinforces their role in the

home. A woman's world must be her own. Her tasks will be cooking, nursing children, dropping out from school at an early age, mainly because by a girl acquires basic skills, reading and writing, any education might be regarded as a waste of money. In this rural society, the woman's father or husband decides whether she work or continue her education. What sort of job or education she must take. The men in the family can also refuse to share the household work because it is considered as a woman's job and inferior.

In a class, there is a strong feeling that the woman's place should be confined to the house and man is responsible for working the land. For instance, the term *hurma*, used for the protection of the woman in the urban society, therefore, whose wife is working is a status on account of the fact that he is not able to take care of his family properly.

Moreover, many factors now encourage more women to work. These include the costs of living, the women's contribution to the family income, or the effects of education, encouraging girls to persuade their parents to allow them to work. The upper (educated) class in the towns and the women of the rural areas offer a different life in the upper class, women wanting to take their place in the society. These have a life style broadly to that of women in Europe. They are doing public or professional work. Some of them are in politics (in the present time, there is a woman minister). The majority of these take up traditionally fem-

ale occupations, such as teaching, nursing and secretarial work. A few women take up traditionally male occupations. In 1979, while there were 11,811 female teachers and 2,080 nurses and midwives, there were only 40 female architects and engineers, 11 lawyers, 203 doctors and three journalists.

In this level of society, the work of women is not considered as a threat to the husband's position, but is valued as a main financial support, as her income will help the family budget. Moreover, the husband is proud of his wife's work because here it enhances and reinforces his social status.

The village woman is pushed to work by necessity. Without the labour of the woman, it would not be possible for the family to live. Though the women in rural areas are not secluded like the traditional urban women, there are still separate worlds for men and women. The majority of women work in the field on the family land with their husbands; it is difficult for them to work on some other man's land.

Women's "economic activity" rates are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas, and this is due to the higher contribution of females (adults and children) in the agricultural sector and to the longer duration of active life in this sector (the old women all help according to their ability). The economic contribution of rural women brings about an overlap between their economic and family roles. It is difficult to measure where domestic duties — cleaning, cooking and looking after the members of the family — end and agricultural activities start.

It is also useful to mention here that a woman from a richer rural family will not take part in field work outside the house. She will usually make her contribution by looking after the animals within the house and *hosh*, the household yard or compound.

Arab countries have common social habits, values and traditions. These social factors explain why the position of women, and in particular rural women, is more or less the same in all these countries.

In this section, an attempt will be made to find out the main traditions which affect women in rural society and shape relations between men and women.

1) The wife who produces only girls is not well regarded in society. Her husband may marry another woman, with or without divorcing her. The only way she can get security in her husband's household is by producing a male. The more male children's she has the greater is her security and social acceptance. A woman has said: "A daughter lets you down twice — once when she is born and again when she marries."

2) Girls not only begin their life unequal, but they also grow up unequal. For instance, the period of suckling for the boy is longer than that for the girl. Also, a week after the birth of a boy, a celebration is usually held and relatives and neighbours are invited in order to choose a name for the boy. The girl is usually deprived of this celebration.

3) A man has the right to marry his uncle's daughter, even against her will; but this does not work in reverse.

4) The boy is able to travel for work or education wherever he wishes, while the girl is not allowed to do so. More than this, if she is late outside the house, she will be scolded.

5) If there is any gossip about sexual relationships about the girl, she may lose her life.

6) Single, widowed or divorced women have no social status. A good marriage is regarded as the ultimate goal of a woman's life.

7) The woman is never regarded as capable of taking care of herself. She has to be under someone's guardianship. After her parents, her husband takes on that role; and after her husband's death, her son becomes her guardian.

8) The belief is also held that women's productivity is less than men's. This could be the reason that, in some cases, employed women do not receive the same pay as men for equal work.

All the above factors could be considered as indicators of the attitudes and behaviour of women from childhood until they become householders and also of women's inferior status in society. Erosion of such traditions and attitudes must occur, promoting women's confidence in themselves, as a first step towards women's effective participation in development.

Education and the mass media, if planned and properly used, can speed up the change in these tra-

ditional customs and attitudes and in turn will build up women's confidence in their own ability.

A few areas will now be reviewed in some detail, looking in particular at the main areas of education, health and income as they affect rural women.

Education

Formal education

In the villages, opportunities are available for both boys and girls in compulsory education (primary and elementary) in separate schools. However, statistics show that the percentage of girls attending is still generally less than that for boys. Moreover, the percentage of dropouts among girls during the elementary and secondary stages is higher than among boys, as is shown in table 1.

Some female students may have to drop out for various social and economic reasons relating to early marriages, to help their mothers in the household and due to the belief that an educated girl is difficult to manage.

Vocational education is available mainly for boys in urban areas. Nothing is yet available for boys in rural areas, except agricultural education. There is none for girls. Agricultural schools which prepare students for work in rural areas are open only to boys, as is shown in Table II.

It might now be useful to look at the educational level in two specific areas:

1) In the 'Allan District (16 villages) of rain-fed land with 6,616 persons (3,473 male and 3,143 female), it was found that the illiteracy rate was 76 per cent among females. One hundred and eighty-nine males had secondary education, compared with 35 females; and 54 males had university education compared to four females. Moreover, although 10 males had technical education, none of the females had any such education.

2) In one of the most important agricultural areas in Jordan, the Jordan Valley, with a population of 64,000, there were 20 primary schools with preparatory classes (11 for boys and nine for girls), nine preparatory schools (providing six classes for boys and three for girls) and one secondary school for boys. Educational figures are given in Table III.

It is worth mentioning here that the educational level in the *badia*



The rural woman: a separate world

the area in which the *bedouin* live according to a University of Jordan survey published in the Jordan Times (May 25th, 1979), is the lowest of all. A full 50 per cent of males of all ages in the *badia* have never entered a school, while the figure for females is 88 per cent. Only 32 per cent of the males and nine per cent of the females had primary education.

Among the factors that help explain the low educational level in the *badia* are lack of schools in these thinly-populated areas, which especially discourages girls, who are not allowed to travel long distances alone, and the fact that many parents do not want their children to receive too much education, for fear that an educated child will leave the community to continue his or her studies.

Non-formal education

The available national figures reported for 1978 indicate that the illiteracy rate among females in general is 40.9 per cent, and among males 17.8 per cent. However, the illiteracy rate among females and males in some rural areas is higher than this. According to an official report (1979), the illiteracy rate for males is 49.5 per cent and for females 85 per cent.

In the 'Allan Report (1977) it was found that the illiteracy rate in the area's 16 villages was 76.2 per

cent among females and 31.5 per cent among males.

These figures might be somewhat inaccurate because of the high rate of dropouts — children who leave school before they have learned to read, write or calculate. Thus many children included in the school statistics will actually remain illiterate. It should also be noted here that the dropout rate from primary school in rural areas is higher than in urban areas and in some rural areas, such as Ghor (Jordan Valley), it has reached 90 per cent among girls.

So far, nothing has been done for dropouts or those who have missed out on schooling, except for the government literacy programme, which suffers from a lack of trained teachers and readable materials.

In spite of women's role inside the house in cleaning, cooking and catering for the children and old people and outside the house in planting, weeding, harvesting and looking after animals, nothing has ever been done to provide them with the knowledge and skills necessary to improve and increase their productivity.

Women cannot be reached by male extension workers because such workers are prevented by social norms in rural areas and in the majority of the Arab countries from communicating directly with women. More than this, agricultural radio programmes (which could help to reach the women) at present cater only for male farmers. The women's radio programmes are directed mainly to the needs and problems of urban women. For this reason, the rural women gain little from them, as is shown in the responses of the women in the case study in Part 3.

Future planners will have to face these problems of education, both formal and non-formal, to find ways of increasing women's knowledge so as to enable them to

help themselves and in turn increase their contribution to national development.

Health

General health services in rural areas are limited to health clinics. These clinics usually operate in the morning, six days a week. The staff members consist of a practical nurse, who helps with minor casualties and complaints during official hours, and a doctor, who comes once or twice a week for one or two hours, depending on the number of patients who visit the centre that day. Other people are referred to the hospital or go to private clinics in nearby towns.

Some people still leave their sick to get well by themselves, and some use popular folk treatment or seek advice from old people for their health problems. These kinds of people do not seem to have alternatives because the health centre may be some distance from their village. Some villages do not have a health clinic at all. The means of transport are often inadequate, and roads may not be available in some rural areas.

There is no official programme to inform or teach people in rural areas about nutrition or basic health education. There are no programmes of family planning.

Child health is considered a good indicator for the nutrition situation of a country. National infant mortality is 90-100/1,000, but in rural areas, it is 130-160/1,000 up to the age of 15. For comparison, the figure in the United States is 44/1,000.

From a summary report of a baseline survey in Mafraq (undated), covering 19 villages, 1,886 pre-school children showed the following characteristics:

17 per cent of children measured were abnormally thin.

50 per cent had abnormally low levels of subcutaneous fat.

70 per cent were badly stunted — 11 centimetres shorter than American standard by age 6.

Girls were worse than boys on all these measures, and older children were worst in weight.

Child mortality (from birth to the age of five) reached 150 deaths in 1,000. 50-70 per cent of children surveyed were in some degree of nutritional need.

It was also found that the average number of children was 10 a woman (of age group 36-50). And 81.3 per cent of the children's deaths were at the age of two years or less.

In a survey of beliefs and practices affecting food habits in Jordan (1970), it was found that 55 per cent of the respondents believed that food intake of pregnant women should not be increased. 45 per cent believed that pregnant women should eat less than normal. All respondents believed and practised that breast-feeding should last until the child reaches two years of age. Children under six years of age and mothers were stated by respondents to be the family members allocated the most favoured foods. The husband

ranks third. All the foregoing seems to indicate that there is room for nutrition education and health education programmes to be directed to all members of the family: mothers and fathers, boys and girls.

In rural areas there is no sewerage system. The water, which is obtained from wells and springs, is often far from clean. The situation is even worse in the *badia*, where people suffer from poor diet and lack of clean water. A Ministry of Social Development report published in the Jordan Times (May 25, 1979) concluded:

The same report found the *badia's* infant mortality rate to be 130-160/1,000, compared to the East Bank average of 89/1,000. The country's average life expectancy rate in 1976 was 64 years, while for the *badia* it was 51.

It is obvious that the rural and *badia* population are suffering from a serious lack of health services as compared with the urban dwellers. In general, the following points should be considered:

— Provision of the rural population with water and regular checks and control on water sources

— Improvement of the quality of clinic activities and increase in the number of clinics to cover rural areas

— Extension of health education and provision of preventive health advice to the community

— Provision of out-patient treatment, including mobile health and dental units

— More surveys and research to find out which diseases the people in rural areas suffer from; these should cover a wide area and large number of people.

Rural women's income

One source of income for women is selling ewe's milk, cheese and sheep's wool. Another source is poultry and the sale of eggs. The majority of village households keep small flocks of chickens, usually fewer than 20. These birds can provide the family with eggs and occasionally with chicken meat. Sometimes women sell the eggs to provide themselves with pocket money for supplying their own personal needs. This is a tradition in Jordanian villages. Another source of income is seasonal personal gifts from close relatives. Since these gifts are from men to women, the average household's income is unchanged, but the woman's share is increased in this way.

A further source of income is women's paid work in agricultural sectors, especially during the harvest season. This money is used to meet some of the family's needs. It may also be used for buying jewelry for the woman herself or to help her sons or daughters if they are in need.

The majority of women do not believe in saving their money in banks, which are not available in the rural areas and whose work and services are difficult to understand.

It is permitted for a woman to run her own business, but this phenomenon is known mainly in urban areas, especially in the capital.

Percentage of enrolled students in proportion to population 1974-75					
Number		Percentage			
Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	24,020	22,365	88.7	68.02	
14	22,905	21,534	80.7	60.04	
15	21,821	20,735	80.7	47.0	
16	20,803	20,004	59.5	39.7	
17	19,703	19,218	45.3	25.9	
18	18,442	18,810	31.1	17.10	
19	17,109	17,343	22.06	11.15	
20	15,847	16,441	10.1	6.0	
21	14,633	15,573	6.02	1.8	
33,963	30,016	98.8	85.0		
32,432	30,016	95.1	86.2		
30,929	28,577	99.9	95.9		
29,459	27,191	103.9	97.0		
28,008	25,842	104.13	95.1		
26,516	24,516	105.0	93.0		
25,227	23,339	92.7	85.16		

Source: Ministry of Education.

Secondary vocational education by sex for 1970 and 1975				
Kind of education	1970		1975	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Industrial	598	—	1,723	—
Agricultural	278	—	591	—
Business	801	497	1,560	1,342
Nursing	—	—	—	90
Hairdressing	—	—	—	60
Sewing	—	—	—	128
TOTAL	1,677	497	3,874	1,620

Source: Ministry of Education

Type of School	Boys	Girls
Primary	1,771	948
Preparatory	348	98
Secondary	152	—

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Arab village in Galilee

33 years of deep frozen development

By Awad Abdul Fattah

OVER THE LAST THREE YEARS, growing resentment has been building in the Galilee village of Kowkab as new settlements, two of which have already been completed and settled, are being set up around the village.

"Not only are the settlements built on land taken from us," says Abu Ghazi, a truck driver from Kowkab, "but the government provides them with many services they have denied us for 33 years." This discrepancy has clarified the extent of government discrimination against Arab villages inside the 1948 truce line for the Kowkab residents.

Kowkab, in the western part of the lower Galilee, was built on the top of a hill surrounded by other smaller hills. The village enjoys a spectacular view. But because it is set back from any main road, the problems of its 2,000 residents are not well known — even among other Palestinians in the Galilee.

Like other Arab villages, Kowkab faces an acute shortage of elementary school classes, has no high school and no public library. It also has not been granted permission to date for a local council. But the most pressing problem the village faces is the process of land confiscation, begun in 1948, immediately after the founding of the state of Israel. The confiscation campaigns by the Israeli authorities have so far robbed the largely agricultural community of about 75 per cent of its land, depriving Kowkab of its main source of livelihood. The farmers have been transformed into daily wage labourers in Israel.

A 60-year-old man from Kowkab recalls: "Thirty years ago nobody worked outside the village. Everybody had land. After Israel took most of our lands, so most men had to go out of the village daily and come back in the evening."

Village-owned lands have been allocated for new settlements and to expand the agricultural bases of existing settlements. The largest percentage of village land was grabbed by the oldest kibbutz in the area, Yoadfat. Set up in 1950, Yoadfat is located on a hill one

kilometre away from the village. In 1978, in the framework of the plan for the Judaisation of the Galilee, two more settlements swallowed up several more tracts of Kowkab's land. Later a third settlement was added. A landowner said: "Nobody here can live from his land because there are no agricultural development plans due to the discriminatory policy of the government against the Arabs. The loss of our remaining tracts of land increases the economic burden and transforms us completely into cheap daily wage labourers." Until 1977, Kowkab still had no electricity, running water, paved streets, clinics or a mother and child care centre. Even today Kowkab is denied its right to a local council, although the people of the village have been pressing the government since 1978 when the government admitted it was a basic and essential right.

The absence of a local council in the village means there's an extra financial burden on the low-income community. Villagers have to pay the full costs of all new projects. Kowkab receives no financial aid from central funds except for the school. "If we have a local council," Abu Nidal, a member of a local committee, said, "many of the pressing financial problems facing the village will be solved and more vital projects will be undertaken using funds which legally the government has to give local councils." Abu Nidal sees the government refusal to grant local council status as discrimination against the Palestinian village and as an evasion of its duty towards the Arab population. "The majority of people in the village are fully conscious of the significance of a local council," he says, and believes that it would serve as "an effective instrument to carry out transactions with the central government."

The absence of a local council, however, did not discourage the people of the village from trying out temporary alternatives. In 1975 ad hoc village assemblies were held and local committees elected to fill as much as possible of the vacuum and to try to meet the minimum needs of the villagers. These committees, for electricity, water and education, were

led by young people, who have replaced the traditional village leadership represented by the heads of the families. Initially the old leadership distrusted these committees but later supported and appreciated their activities as they saw they were effective. There are still problems, however. "These committees," said Abu Ghazi, an electricity committee member, "have become incapable of facing the new circumstances. It is hard to manage new village problems because they don't have any legal power in the eyes of the central authorities."

Shooting

Kowkab has gone 33 years under Israeli rule without a high school. Village high school pupils still have to go to classes in the neighbouring village, Sakhnin. All the petitions and calls that have been sent to the Israeli education ministry over the last four years were ignored.

A considerable proportion of the existing elementary school children study in rented rooms dispersed in different parts of the village. The school is not equipped with the basic teaching aids, laboratory or library, and has no heating system. The road leading to the school building is unpaved. Health services and public health inspection are inadequate. The existing Histadrut Health Fund (Kupat Holim) clinic, opened two years ago, is attended by doctors only three days a week. There is no pharmacy in the village and there are only limited types and quantities of medicine in the clinic. The nearest hospital is 40 kilometres away. People who get sick at night have to leave the village to get medical treatment.

The village has no sewage system nor organised garbage collection. Until recently sewage water was some parts of the village was diverted to public roads and lands, thus creating a breeding place for mosquitoes and disease. The mosquitoes are so bad in the summer that people find it difficult to sleep.

One bus

The roads going through the village are still unpaved and stony,

and transportation to and from the village is very difficult. There is only one bus a day to and from the village. Most travellers have to wait at Kowkab junction for half an hour to an hour to get rides from private car owners.

Any visitor casting a superficial comparative glance over Kowkab village and the surrounding Jewish settlements will immediately realise that discrimination is at work. Two of the three neighbouring settlements are completed. They, like every Jewish settlement in the Galilee, are provided with the infrastructure necessary to sustain modern conditions of living. They are connected to road, water and electricity networks in advance. In one, a diamond factory for Jewish settlement workers has been established. All this before the first settler arrived.

One of the settlers, a lawyer from the U.S. visited Kowkab twice and admitted that "it was a big mistake committed against the village of Kowkab." But he, who was moved to come to Palestine by Zionism, doesn't believe that he is living on Arab land that was expropriated from four Arab landowners. He does not oppose confiscation of lands, claiming that these lands are confiscated for public purposes. Arguing with him at a recent meeting, Mustafa Hussein, a university student, said: "If the expropriation of Arab land is done for public purposes, then should I understand that Arab villagers are not part of the public? Why do only Jewish immigrants, who didn't have any tie to this land, benefit from it, while I, the real owner, am deprived completely of the concessions enjoyed

by the settlers?"

Development

The area in which Kowkab is located, like most Arab villages in the Galilee, is officially a "development area." The Israeli government owns a wide range of general concessions in taxation and in areas. Most of the Arab villages in the Galilee fall in the category of "development areas" which is classified as an employment settlement. No village is entitled to the concessions which are of the government to Jewish settlers. The privilege is reserved exclusively for Jewish settlers. From Al Fajr, Jerusalem



Productive trend

WE ARE GLAD to hear of the decision by the Amman traffic committee to license several new private bus lines to operate among the main cities of the country. The successful operation of private buses between Amman and Damascus, Irbid and Aqaba, to mention the most important routes, is a valuable precedent in what we feel is a healthy trend towards allowing private companies to shoulder the responsibility for some of the basic infrastructural and social services that the government has heretofore assumed. What started with the transport sector should spill over into other fields. It should not be unrealistic to envisage the day when telephone and telex services could be operated by a private concession working under guidelines and priorities from the government. It would also be useful to think about allowing a mixed private-public sector organisation to own and operate Petra, the Jordan News Agency.

The experience in the field of education is similarly positive. In the past five years, a series of private two-year community colleges has been established throughout Jordan, catering to the huge demand for higher education among our young people. The fact has been established that private sector groups can step in and provide basic social services of the same or even higher quality than what the public sector has provided on its own. A similar trend is now starting in the field of low-and medium-cost housing.

The logical outcome of such a trend is for the government to reduce its executive functions and play the role of regulator and watchdog. By reducing its executive burden, the government can correspondingly hire fewer civil servants at higher salaries, thereby also improving its own efficiency and overall productivity.

WORLD PRESS COMMENTARY

His Majesty King Hussein has continued his continuous efforts to defend the Arab cause in the international arena. His Majesty King Hussein gave an interview to the BBC, and spoke with the reporter with honesty and courage with which he addresses both those who fully support our cause, and those who are involved with our enemy.

The King said that Washington is mainly responsible for the continuation and worsening of the Palestinian people's tragedy, the ever-simmering conflict between the Arab countries and the United States and the obstacles to peace and stability in the region. Such a stance is one of the US practices, which have the sole purpose of weakening the morale of the Palestinian people, the Arab and international norms and values.

His Majesty pointed out that the Camp David accords, which are all under US pressure, are a dead horse, and that the so-called Jordanian option is a waste of time because it is categorically rejected by the Arabs. Jordan was the first country to reject this so-called option because it believes that there is no alternative to the Palestinian option and that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The King said he wanted to make clear to the whole world that Jordan's position is firm and unchangeable, and that the only way to peace lies in complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination on their national soil.

In the light of these facts, Washington is mistaken if it thinks that the requirement of Israeli aggression, as in the case of the Israeli nuclear reactor, or its attempts to divide the European Community into blessing the Camp David accords, will weaken the Arabs into surrender. Such practices will only widen the rift between the Arab countries and the United States, and will deepen the Arab conviction that the United States is no longer competent to establish peace in the region.

In BOSTON, in his interview with the BBC, His Majesty King Hussein reiterated that insistence on the Camp David process as the key to peace in the Middle East is no more than an attempt to manipulate international circles, led by the United States, to renege on their promise in an attempt to cover up their complete bias in favour of the Israeli position to adopt a firm, well-defined stand towards the Middle East crisis.

King Hussein's interview clearly embodies the firm Jordanian and Arab stands, which reject the Camp David accords, and indicate that the only alternative for peace is one which includes the international community in the process of achieving a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict—a solution which will guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people and the implementation of Security Council resolutions.

Jordan has proposed an alternative to the Camp David process. This alternative calls for an international conference in which all parties concerned would participate, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Soviet Union, to discuss the Middle East crisis and find a just and durable solution to it, which would lead to the establishment of peace in the region. This Jordanian suggestion needs substantial Arab and International support. The United States, however, is trying to resurrect the Camp David accords in response to the Soviet support for the proposed conference, and to prevent Moscow and the European countries from participating in the peace process, because such participation clashes with Israel's designs and its aggressive, expansionist objectives.

Israeli rabbi group emerges as key power brokers

By Alan Elsoer

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Eighteen elderly rabbis who spend their days poring over holy texts and ancient Jewish tomes have emerged as key power brokers in the Israeli state.

Known as the Council of Torah Sages, these rabbis guide the thoughts of the four members of the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party who won parliamentary seats in last week's Israeli election. As Rabbi Menachem Porush, one of the party's four Knesset (parliament) members, said in an interview with Reuters: "Nobody can form a government without us."

The council is expected to demand a high, but unworshipful, price for its cooperation in a new government under Prime Minister Menachem Begin. According to Rabbi Porush, it is likely to make its support for Mr. Begin conditional on three new laws, all of

them highly controversial. "First, we want to stop all Jews working on the Sabbath unless they are involved in defence of the country or life-saving. Second, we want to ban the sale of non-kosher meat in all Jewish areas. Third, we want a new definition of who is a Jew that excludes people converted by non-orthodox rabbis," he said.

The council itself is shrouded in mystery. Its proceedings are secret and the sages stay well clear of the public eye, leaving the four Agudat Israel Knesset members to represent their interests. Rabbi Porush said the council represented the "great Jewish leaders" of each successive generation. "They are neither elected nor appointed," he said. "Their greatness is obvious to all and they naturally find their places on the council. They stand out from common mortals like jewels from stones."

In fact, the 18 rabbis are all leaders of Yeshivas (advanced seminaries of Jewish learning). They

are regarded almost as saints by the estimated 150,000 citizens of Israel who live their lives strictly according to Torah beliefs.

The four Agudat Israel Knesset members have proved to be formidable politicians and are not underestimated by leaders of other parties. "Their demands may sound crazy but they go about achieving them in highly practical ways," said one Knesset member who did not want to be identified.

The movement is lukewarm towards Zionism and largely indifferent to foreign affairs and economic issues. It rejects the notion, held by the less orthodox National Religious Party, that Zionism is an integral part of Judaism. "We are not a nationalist movement, we are a people of the Torah (five books of Moses) movement," Rabbi Porush said. He added that before the foundation of the Israeli state in 1949, his party opposed the Zionist movement. "But once the state was founded and recognised by the nations of the world, it became absurd for us not

to recognise it and work within its limits towards our ideals and principles," he said.

Rabbi Porush admitted the party had achieved more in the past four years since Mr. Begin became prime minister than it had in the previous 29 years since Israel's creation. "Mr. Begin has a positive attitude towards religion. We look forward to four more years of fruitful cooperation with him," he said.

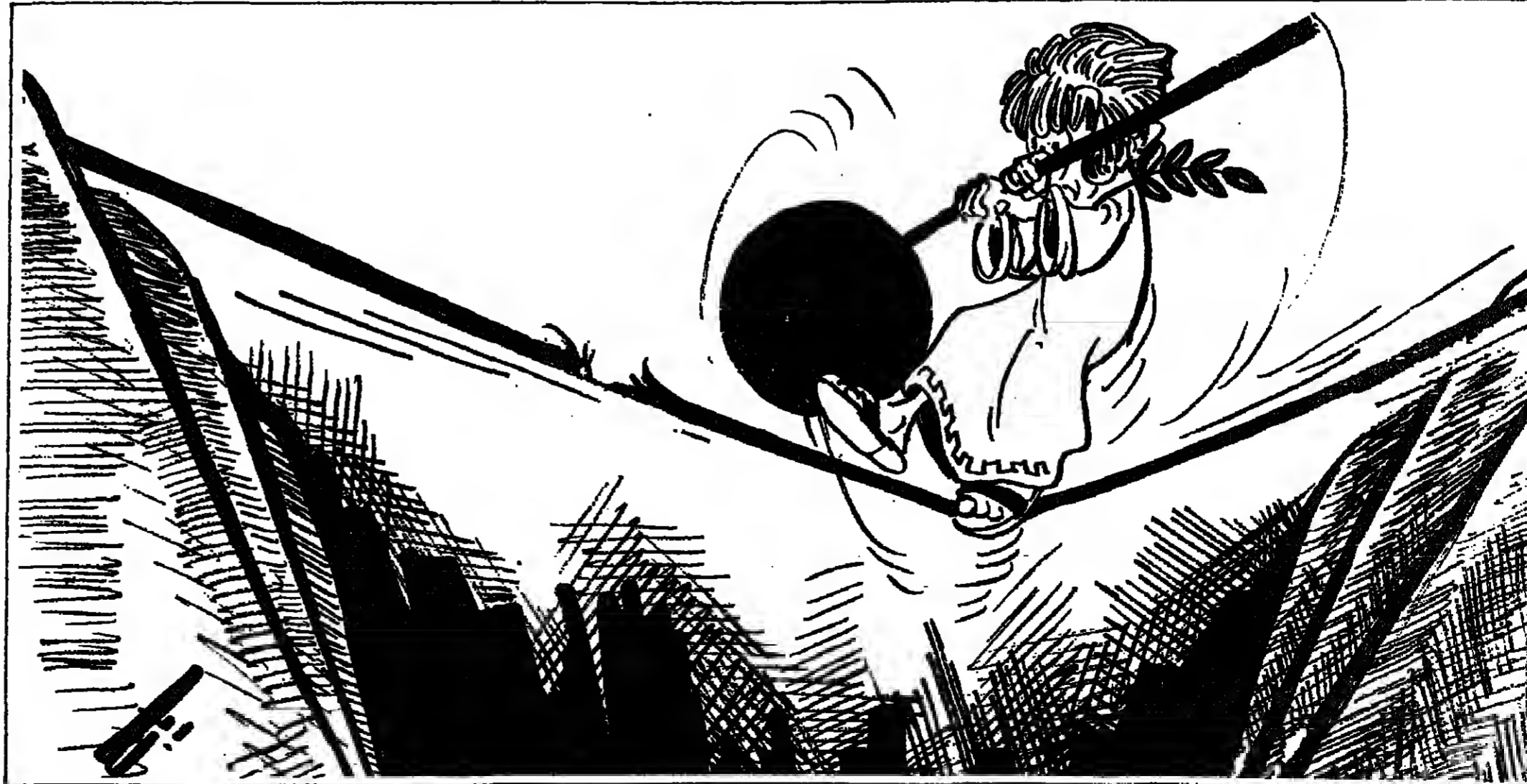
Agudat Israel's earlier demands created some of the worst critics of the Begin government had to face. Its proposal to ban all abortions for social reasons met with fierce opposition and almost brought down the government. But the law went through. "The Torah teaches us that abortion is no better than murder unless the life of the mother is in danger. Thanks be to the Lord that we were able to reduce the number of murders of unborn children considerably," Rabbi Porush said.

Other achievements he cited

included a law banning post mortems if any member of the deceased's family objected and a regulation making it easier for religious girls to avoid serving in the Israeli army. Previously, religious girls had to go before a committee to receive an exemption from service. Now, they only have to declare they are religious and they are automatically exempted without any checking.

Perhaps the potentially divisive issue is Agudat demand to change the definition of who is a Jew. The major American Jews belong to the Conservative and Reform synagogues, regarded by Agudat Israel as heretical. If the Agudat proposal is accepted, people converted to Judaism by the agogues would still be regarded by the Israeli state, would not receive automatic citizenship if they emigrate here.

REUTERS



كلمة الله

MIDDLE EAST

Arab ministers to meet on PLO participation at IMF

RAIN, July 8 (R) — A Saudi Arab minister said today that Arab ministers would meet shortly to look at securing observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the next annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington.

million contract with a Saudi-Dutch consortium to build a causeway linking Bahrain and Saudi Arabia (See Middle East Briefs).

The joint IMF-World Bank annual meeting is scheduled to take place in Washington in September.

For the past two years, Saudi Arabia and some Third World countries have backed a PLO campaign for observer status at the IMF-World Bank meetings.

The United States has vigorously opposed the move, saying that a PLO presence would turn the meetings into a political arena.

Last August, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait threatened to freeze loans to the World Bank in protest against the U.S. stand. The issue also impeded talks on an increased Saudi contribution to the IMF.

Begin asks for changes in Sinai force draft agreement

PIED JERUSALEM, July 8 (R) — Israeli Minister Menachem Begin today presented for U.S. officials several minor changes to the agreement on a multi-national force to police the Sinai withdrawal next April.

"I think the agreement can be wrapped up in Cairo soon," Mr. Stern said. He will leave for Cairo either today or tomorrow.

Mr. Stern said last month Israel and Egypt had reached an agreement on the size of the force and its terms of operation. But Mr. Begin later insisted that the draft accord make clearer that the agreement of both Israel and Egypt were required for any changes in the mandate or functions of the proposed force.

Iran sends S. Korean diplomats away

L, July 8 (R) — The Iranian government has ordered the South Korean embassy in Tehran to its staff from 12 to seven, the Korean foreign ministry said today.

operation with Iran, the statement said. Iran has diplomatic ties with North and South Korea.

Earlier this month, South Korea established consular relations with Iraq, which is at war with Iran.

In April South Korea denied as groundless a report by the official Iranian news agency Pars that South Korean military advisers had arrived in Baghdad via Saudi Arabia and North Yemen to operate factories run by Western experts.

It said the report seemed to be "one of North Korea's sinister plots to drive a wedge" into South Korea's relations with Iran.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

U.N. forces in Lebanon clash with Israeli force

BEIRUT, July 8 (R) — Irish troops of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) exchanged fire today with an Israeli commando force. U.N. sources reported. The incident occurred as an Israeli commando force tried to penetrate the southern village of Bra'shit, the sources said. They said the dawn clash lasted more than half hour and involved different types of weapons. There was no immediate information of casualties. Last month the Israeli entered the same village and blew up a house but there were no casualties.

boarded a freighter scheduled to sail for West European ports, the paper said. The haul, described the police as one of the largest found in Turkey in recent years, was hidden among the freighter's cargo of hazelnuts, which was to be delivered to Hamburg after stops in Marseilles and Rotterdam. Ten crew members of the freighter "Gaziosmanpasa," run by a subsidiary of the state-owned Maritime Bank, were arrested immediately after the seizure and further investigations led to arrest of the other 31.

Ariel Sharon promises to protect Flatto-Sharon

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 8 (R) — Senior members of the ruling Likud Party have promised former parliamentarian Mr. Shmuel Flatto-Sharon that Israel would reject a French request for his extradition. The English-language Jerusalem Post reported today. Mr. Flatto-Sharon was sentenced in May 1980 by a Paris court in his absence to 10 years in jail for fraud and tax evasion involving \$92 million. Mr. Flatto-Sharon, who emigrated to Israel in 1972, failed to be re-elected to the Knesset (parliament) in last week's election. He managed to get in the 1977 Knesset as an independent after openly campaigning for parliamentary immunity to escape extradition. The Post said Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon promised Mr. Flatto-Sharon yesterday he would not agree to the extradition of any Jew. He received similar assurances from senior members of prime minister's Likud Party, the report added. A Likud spokesman said he did not know of such assurances. Sources in the justice ministry said it was unlikely Justice Minister Moshe Nissim would deal with the French extradition request, renewed after Mr. Flatto-Sharon lost his parliamentary immunity, until an Israeli court hears Mr. Flatto-Sharon's appeal against a nine-month jail term for vote-buying in the 1977 elections.

Egyptian minister leaves for Latin America

CAIRO, July 8 (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali left today for Uruguay starting a tour of seven Latin American countries to discuss their possible participation in the multi-national force to police Sinai after Israel withdraws next year. Dr. Ghali said he carried with him messages from President Anwar Sadat to the leaders of Uruguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Argentina, Honduras and Panama. Dr. Ghali had said these countries had expressed readiness to participate in the force.

Saudi Arabia signs causeway agreement

BAHRAIN, July 8 (R) — Saudi Arabia signed an agreement today with a Saudi-Dutch consortium to build a \$600 million causeway linking the island of Bahrain with the mainland. Saudi Arabia is paying all the cost of the steel and concrete 25-kilometre causeway, which will take about five years to build. Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Mohammed Ali Abul Khalil signed the contract with the president of Ballast-Nedam group, Mr. Philip Diderich, representing the consortium, Bandar-Ballast. Bandar for Trade and Projects Corporation is the Dutch firm's partner in the consortium. Mr. Diderich said the agreement's inflation clause provided for a review of the cost of main building materials half-way through the construction of the project. Under a separate agreement between the Saudi kingdom and Bahrain signed today, a joint independent authority will be set up to maintain and operate the causeway, a chain of five bridges with four traffic lanes and a capacity of nearly 3,000 vehicles an hour.

Somali guerrillas reject OAU appeal

MOGADISHU, July 8 (R) — The Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) said today it would step up its fight against Ethiopian troops in the disputed Ogaden Desert despite an African appeal for peace in the troubled region. WSLF Secretary General Muhammad Diriye Urdoh told a news conference in Mogadishu his organisation rejected the appeal made at last month's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi. "The WSLF rejects and strongly condemns the conduct of the OAU summit, reaffirming to the world that it will not relent in its armed struggle but will escalate it to end Abyssinian (Ethiopian) colonialism," he said. The WSLF has firm Somali support but regular Somali troops are no longer involved in the Ogaden fighting. They were withdrawn after the United States agreed to give Somalia military supplies provided its army stayed out of the conflict. The WSLF said today its forces had knocked out an Ethiopian ammunition transporter outside the town of Werder, 170 kilometres west of the Somali border. It said it had also killed 30 Ethiopian soldiers and destroyed two ammunition stores in a hit-and-run raid on the northern Ogaden village of Bulale last week.

Death demanded for 15 in Turkey

ANKARA, July 8 (R) — A military prosecutor has demanded the death penalty for 15 Turks accused of involvement in a major drugs smuggling ring uncovered in the western port of Izmir last April, the daily Milliyet newspaper reported today. The prosecutor at Izmir also asked for varying prison sentences for another 25 Turks arrested after the seizure of pure heroin and hashish worth \$5 million on the black market. The drugs were discovered

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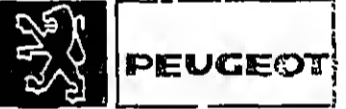
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ECONOMY

Following collapse in share prices

Italy's stock markets closed

ROME, July 8 (R) — The treasury ministry today closed Italy's stock markets for the rest of the week following a collapse in share prices, stockbrokers said.

The collapse, which began last month, was caused by a flood of selling by speculators. It was the first closure of the markets since Italy's military defeat at Caporetto in 1917 during the First World War, broking sources said.

Trading on the markets was suspended yesterday after some shares fell more than 20 per cent in value.

The index of prices on the Milan exchange, the most important, fell on Monday by four per cent and has dropped 30 per cent since early June.

Speculators were making almost unlimited selling orders, while there was virtually no interest from investors in buying, stockbrokers said.

There was no sign of a recovery of confidence despite an improved political climate following the formation of a new coalition government.

The Chairman of the National

Bourse Commission, Guido Rossi, was holding urgent discussions with the treasury and Bank of Italy to decide measures to stabilise the markets when they reopen next week, commission sources said.

The immediate reason for the sharp plunge in prices at the beginning of this week was a decision by the commission on Friday to end a ban imposed in June on forward trading in shares.

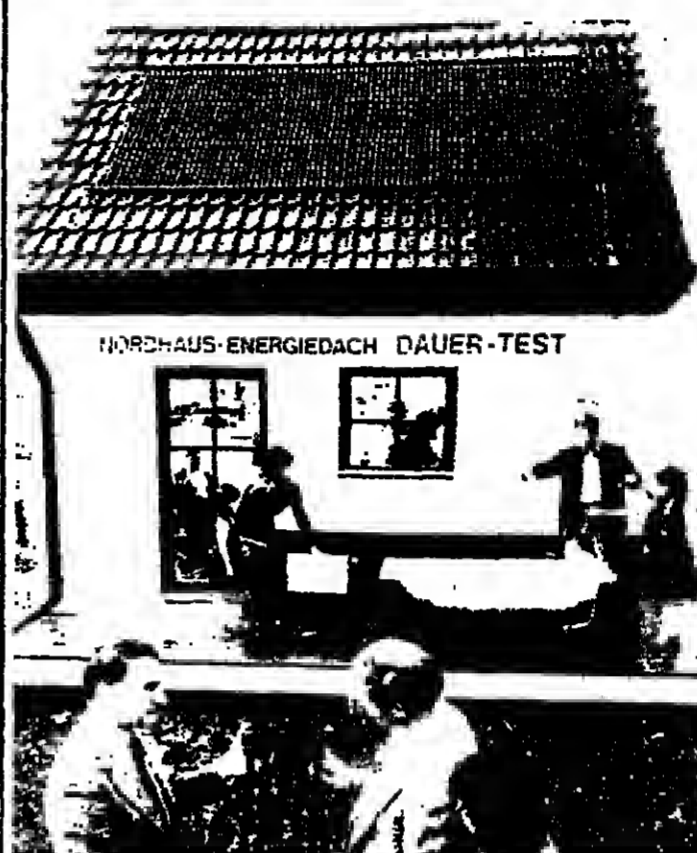
This ban required immediate settlement of all deals and prevented normal settlements at the end of the trading month. It reduced trading to a trickle.

The ban was intended to protect investors against a flood of selling, Mr. Rossi said. But its removal allowed a further rush of sales.

The commission introduced new regulations on Friday intended to limit speculation but many investors were apparently not prepared to operate under these new rules, a commission spokesman said.

Share prices rose strongly in the first five months of this year but much of these gains have now been wiped out.

Exchanger halves heating costs



MUNICH (DaD) — In the wake of the oil crisis solar power is by no means alone among alternative energy techniques on trial. The heat exchanger roof unit here seen in a village near Munich and devised by a group of manufacturers in the Federal Republic of Germany is undergoing long-term trials in off-the-peg housing. Even at night it absorbs heat from the atmosphere and feeds it via a network of pipes to a heat pump. The pump uses electric power but heating costs are halved in comparison with conventional heating, the manufacturers claim.

Gold falls below \$400

LONDON, July 8 (R) — The price of gold tumbled below \$400 an ounce on European bullion markets today, its lowest for 18 months as the strong dollar put further selling pressure on the metal.

The gold price dropped fractionally below the \$400 level in Zurich and London soon after the markets opened, but it then moved slightly.

But the price then dropped to 399.25 here. The market was nervous, with operators uncertain whether it would breach the psychological \$400 barrier decisively.

Gold fell briefly below \$400 in New York earlier this week but has been hovering just above that level since Monday.

The price dropped by \$50 last week and has fallen steadily this year since its January peak of \$599. Last year the average price was \$450 after it reached a record \$875 in January because of Afghanistan's Iranian tensions.

High interest rates on the dollar have been the main reason for gold's decline and dealers say it will take an important policy development to change present anti-gold sentiment.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, July 8 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8785/8800	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2024/26	Canadian dollar
	2.4495/4505	West German mark
	2.7425/75	Dutch guilder
	2.1035/50	Swiss franc
	40.30/50	Belgian franc
	5.8650/8750	French franc
	1224.00/1226.00	Italian lire
	229.20/40	Japanese yen
	5.2045/55	Swedish crown
	6.0990/1010	Norwegian crown
	7.7090/7110	Danish crown
One ounce of gold	398.00/399	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, July 8 (R) — The market closed easier after a session with interest rate factors still affecting market sentiment, dealers said. At 1500, the F.T. index was down 2.8 at 5267. Government bonds fell by up to 3/4 and equity leaders such as BP, gold shares lost up to three dollars with the afternoon gold fix in London below the \$400 level, dealers said.

U.S. and Canadian were steady to mixed in low volume. BP rights issues, dealt in nil paid form for the last time, closed at a premium of 11p compared with 18p yesterday. BP touched a low of 7p, while the government-owned nil paid share offered to the public at 29p per unit closed at a premium of 4p compared with 4 1/2p yesterday.

The rest of the energy sector was also down. Imperial Continental Gas gave up 17p of its 20p rise yesterday and Shell fell 2p to 33 1/2p.

Boots, Beecham, GEC, Glaxo and ICI showed falls of 4p to 10p. hut Tube Investments rose 10p to 142 on short covering, dealers said.

Financial Times News Features

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For prequalification of civil engineering contractors (including mechanical and electrical services) for the construction of radio broadcasting facilities containing three drama studios, one rock music studio, news and programme facilities and all the ancillary areas for the above.

1. Radio Jordan invites submission of prequalification data by international contracting firms which can qualify, through experience of projects of similar type, magnitude and complexity, for the construction of:

- (a) Three drama studios of 120, 90, and 50 square metres along with control rooms, sound locks, plant areas and supporting facilities.
- (b) One orchestral music studio which shall be able to accommodate 100 musicians and a 250-member audience, with rehearsal rooms, foyers, control rooms, translator booths, plant areas, toilets and all supporting facilities.
- (c) News and programme facility which shall consist of two floors with a total approximate area of 2,000 square metres, (one news studio and control room on each floor).
- (d) External works—roads, sewage treatment plant, surface water treatment, etc.
- (e) The above contain critical acoustic areas that require extremely sophisticated mechanical and electrical services as well as carefully selected acoustic finishes.

2. Prequalification data shall include but not be limited to the following:

- Name, address, country and date of incorporation and type of firm.
 - Names of principals and key employees of firm, including brief summary of experience and qualifications.
 - List of contracts under way or completed by firm in the last five years of similar complexity to project under consideration, with brief description, location, name of owner, total cost and type of project.
 - Provide name and address of firm's bankers or other credit reference.
 - Any additional information which will demonstrate the degree of qualification of firm for services under consideration.
- The prequalifiers' attention is drawn to the fact that the studios are being designed to the highest international acoustic standards, and there is a high degree of complexity in the installation of the mechanical and electrical services. Evidence is required from the prequalifiers to show their experience in sophisticated mechanical and electrical installations (whether they are to be carried out by the main contractor or by this proposed subcontractor).

3. Prequalification data shall be submitted not later than Monday, August 17, 1981, by 12 noon.

Director General
Radio Jordan

Congress back to work on Reagan's economic plan

WASHINGTON, July 8 (R) — Congress returns today from a brief recess under intense White House pressure to complete work swiftly on President Reagan's economic revival plan.

Mr. Reagan has demanded that Congress enact the whole far-reaching programme of tax and budget cuts before leaving for its month-long summer break on August 1.

Before the U.S. independence Day holiday, a House of Representatives coalition of Mr. Reagan's Republicans and 29 conservative southern Democrats gave him a resounding victory on the budget portion, approving \$37 billion in cuts in social programmes for next year.

But the president's plan to cut

individual income tax rates across the board over a three-year period has generated sharp controversy.

Democrats have attacked the plan as unfair to poor and middle-income people because it gives more relief to the rich.

The plan has also been criticised by some private economists on the grounds that it might fuel inflation and might not have the desired effect of generating funds for investment in industry.

The Democrats, who still control the House of Representatives, are writing their own two-year tax cut bill and it is expected to be approved by the tax-writing house ways and means committee soon.

The Democratic plan is geared more towards people earning between \$10,000 and \$50,000 a

year, but it and the Reagan plan both give generous tax concessions to businesses.

Mr. Reagan's plan would permit businesses to deduct the cost of plants and equipment faster than under present schedules, and the Democrats would go one step further by cutting corporate tax rates too.

The Republican-controlled Senate is expected to approve a tax bill basically in line with president's proposals, perhaps by the end of next week.

When the Democrats' tax bill reaches the full house in about two weeks, his opponents expect Mr. Reagan to muster his coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats to try to overturn the plan.

A home from home for the 'MacAllsorts'

Three of Scotland's most stately hotels belong to British Rail, of all people. Mark Meredith describes these imposing edifices, in which the private sector will soon be able to invest.

EDINBURGH: It is 6.30 in the morning and you stumble off the overnight sleeper train from London at Edinburgh's Waverley station. Within yards, on the station concourse, is a lift to take you up to breakfast in the North British Hotel.

A steady stream of overnight train passengers make this sleepy pilgrimage daily to revive their spirits in the North British breakfast room with porridge, haddock and tea.

The North British, made of grey stone, squat, with a clock tower and blacked with an industrial age worth of grime, is one of Edinburgh's landmark hotels, along with its sister, the red stone Caledonian Hotel at the other end of Princes Street.

These two hotels and Gleneagles in Tayside, are three of the top Scottish hotels to be partly sold into private ownership by British Transport Hotels.

The North British, sitting on top of the station, caters to tourist parties, although these have been a bit thin lately. The lobby regularly fills up with Americans, from Wisconsin or Arizona, wearing tartan trousers as they rediscover the homeland.

These guests are gently referred to as the "MacAllsorts" by the hotel staff, who seem immune to even the most alarming forms of Scottish dress, donned by U.S. visitors to mark their homecoming.

A British Rail employee is on regular call in the evenings to provide pipe music in full regalia with

the evening meal.

The Caledonian — or "Caley", if you wish to show you are familiar with Edinburgh — is, like the North British, aiming for the four-star guest. It seems just a cut above the North British in luring the businessman or movie star up for the Edinburgh Festival in August. Roy Rogers and Trigger once rode up the main staircase.

The lobby reception area and ballroom have a magnificent set of murals done in the 1950s by two brothers called Nicholson. The ceiling of the front lobby depicts sky and birds.

There is also a landscape in the Versailles Room and a light and airy motif around the main dining hall which have somehow survived the test of time.

Teatime is an obvious high point of the day at the Caley. Scones, tomato sandwiches and tea were being whisked across the blue patterned carpet to blue plush chairs and blue rinse lady

citizens exchanging news.

The 210-bed hotel also caters to the non-Scottish guest anxious for a taste of Scotland. The Laird Lounge specialised in selling every make of scotch until demand for the drink started to wilt over the past year. Other alien drinks have been added to the bar.

A Scottish evening in the restaurant will definitely include haggis.

The Caledonian has, like its sister, a link with the railways. All the trains to Glasgow used to leave

from what is now the hotel car park. Remnants of the Victorian station ironwork architecture can still be seen, and the station ticket office has been turned into a coffee shop which is full every lunch time.

The vast, chateau-like structure of Gleneagles must be one of the world's more spectacular and sumptuous 19th holes. It is a five star hotel with 209 bedrooms, and a bank in the lobby, perhaps for winners of the golf championships played on the King's or Queen's

U.S. banks raise prime rates

NEW YORK, July 8 (R) — Most big U.S. banks raised their prime lending rates to 20.5 per cent from 20 per cent today, following the lead given last Thursday by Chase Manhattan Bank and First National of Chicago.

The move results from the higher costs of acquiring funds in the money market and was a further confirmation that a decline in U.S. interest rates is still some way off.

The high level of U.S. rates, now only one percentage point below the record of last Dec-

ember, is continuing to strengthen the dollar on world money markets, causing anxiety in other countries whose import costs are rising sharply.

Among the 10 largest U.S. banks, Citibank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Chemical Bank, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust in Chicago, and Bankers Trust posted the half-percentage-point increase today, effective immediately. Several regional banks took the same action.

TIME

The World News Magazine

SAMA: SAUDI ARABIA'S CENTRAL BANK
WEST GERMAN TRIALS
IRISH GOVERNMENT
SPADOLINI TESTED
ROYAL BALLET: GLITTER AND SEX FROM LONDON
IRAN BOMB: 74 OF KHOMEINI'S MEN WIPED OUT
COMMON MARKET: PARALYSIS AT THE SUMMIT
BIG BROTHER: GROMYKO FLIES TO WARSAW
ISRAEL'S ELECTION

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JFA O.K.'s promotion



AMMAN, July 8 (J.T.) — The Jordao Football Association (JFA) held a meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of the Minister of Youth and Culture Mr. Ma'an Abu Nowar to discuss the issue of advertisement in sport.

It was decided to allow the promotion of commercial goods on shirts worn by the players. The rules and regulations will be adopted from FIFA's rules on promotion. These include the size, the prohibition of alcohol and cigarettes etc.

The JFA decided that the incoming revenue from advertisement will go directly to the clubs for improving the standards of soccer and not to the individual players since they are not professionals.

arts—a familiar scene in spean soccer, soon to be duced in Jordan

Sleepy French win the eighth match of tour

DUBBO, Australia, July 8 (A.P.) — France laboured unimaginatively for a 13-12 victory over New South Wales country in the eighth match of their rugby union tour of Australia this morning.

The team under the captaincy of Robert Paparemborde in the absence of the still-injured Jean Pierre Rives started the game well enough. Marc Sallefranque — the only star of the day—put France up in the second minute with a drop goal.

And in the 14th minute he went forward aided by Jean-Luc Averous for a classic try. Serge Gabernet increased the lead still further in the 20 minute with a drop goal but there the French momentum ran out of steam.

After going in at half time with a score of 10-3 the sleepy French were dominated by the Australians in the second half and failed to make use of the balls captured by Carpentier, Lorieux and Erhani.

New South Wales notched up three penalty kicks and one drop kick through Pratten and only a penalty kick by Sallefranque in the second half enabled France to run out somewhat undeserving winners.

An encouraging feature of the game was the successful return of Pierre Lacans after injury. But the condition of Jean-Pierre Rives is still giving cause for concern and he may well be unavailable for the second test on Saturday at Sydney. The French lost the first test at Brisbane 17-15 last Sunday.

Holland and Mexico win opening games

OPORTO, Portugal, July 8 (R) — The Netherlands and Mexico each won one of the opening singles of the decisive zone 'D' first round qualifying match of the Galea tennis cup for men's under 21 teams last night.

Emergency meeting for FIDE

AMSTERDAM, July 8 (R) — The executive council of the International Chess Federation (FIDE) will discuss controversy over the world chess final at an extraordinary meeting on July 21 in Atlanta, Georgia, a FIDE spokesman said today.

Clarifying a statement made yesterday, Secretary General Ineke Bakker said there was no time to fulfil a Soviet Chess Federation call for a council meeting before delegates arrived in Atlanta for FIDE's general assembly beginning July 29.

But preliminary meetings before the assembly would mean all 10 members of the council would probably be there for July 21.

The council would review a decision by FIDE president Fredrik Olafsson postponing the word final between Soviet title-holder Anatoly Karpov and Russian emigre Viktor Korchnoi, she said.

Only FIDE's general assembly could overturn Mr. Olafsson's decision as the executive council was purely advisory. Mrs. Bakker added.

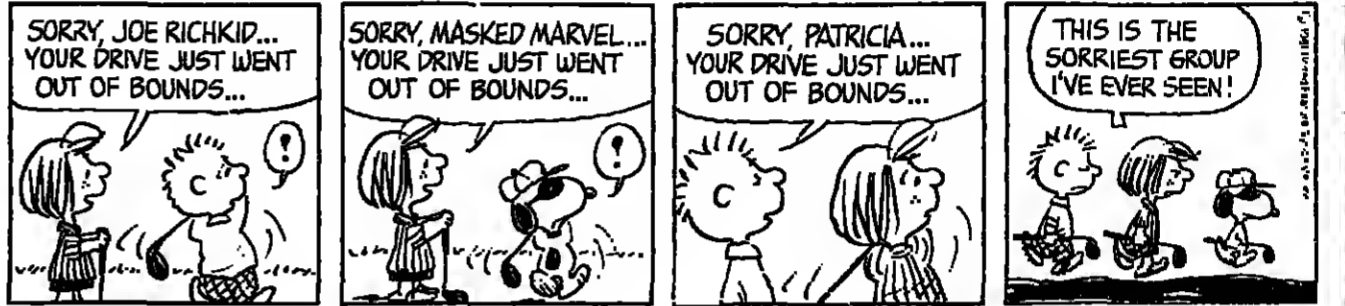
McEnroe's fines to be discussed by MIVTC

GSTAAD, Switzerland, July 8 (R) — John McEnroe's Wimbledon fines may be discussed by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIVTC) before its next scheduled meeting in Angles in September.

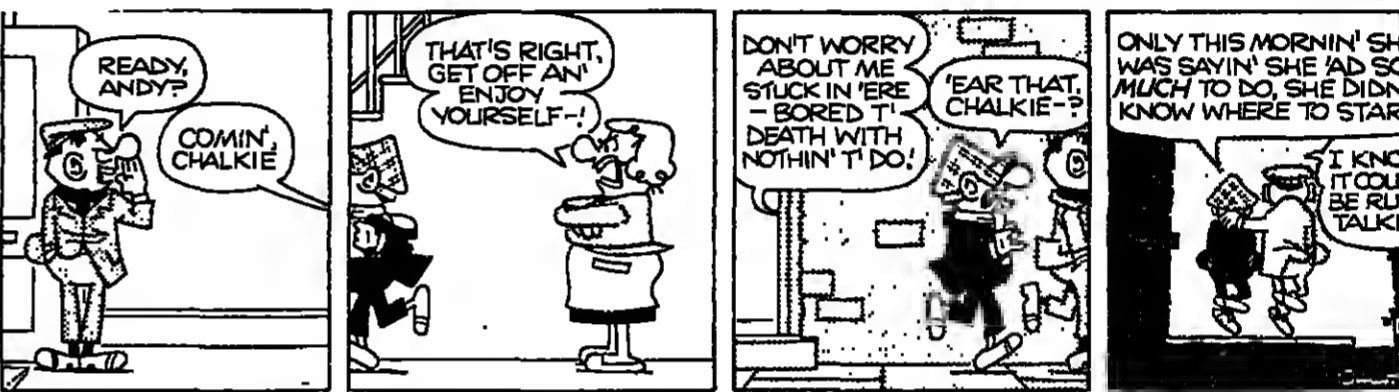
Philippe Chatrier, French president of the International Tennis Federation (ITF), said here today that an extraordinary meeting of the MIVTC may be held on which the All England Club report title winner McEnroe could be among matters discussed.

McEnroe was fined \$1,500 for "unsportsmanlike behaviour" in first singles match of the championship followed by a further \$7,500 penalty for "verbal abuse" of a linesman in a doubles clash. There is also a recommendation that McEnroe should be fined an additional \$2,500 for the second incident.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Engage in small duties that need your attention and forget bigger ventures for the time being. Try to help associates more.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Doing thoughtful things for good friends will be appreciated and will strengthen your alliance. Strive for happiness.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Attend to public duties early so you don't lose out in an important business deal. Get clear of a troublemaker.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be sure to handle the minute details of a new plan you have in mind. Don't neglect important research.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Deal fairly with debtors and editors and excellent results will follow. Make sure everything is in order at home.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You would be wise to carry rough with your end of any agreement made with hers. Engage in your favorite hobby.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take time to make your environment more charming so you will feel happier. The ming is fine for entertaining friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good day to correct errors you have made in the past. Show the depth of your affection to the one you love.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you don't lose your temper with an associate or there could be unfortunate results. Use common sense.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make sure you work carefully so that you don't make errors at work today. It's important to use caution in travel today.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be alert in the handling of finances now, otherwise you could make costly errors. Spending less and saving more is wise.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't broadcast personal news to others at this time. Avoid the source of your discontent and express happiness.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to argue with others and should be taught early to conserve energy for more constructive activities. Otherwise, your progeny could get into needless trouble. A fine chart for the field of engineering.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1981

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There could be some unpleasant opposition by those who are unable to control their temper today. Keep in mind that a conciliatory attitude can prevent rows at this time.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get a good hold on your motions today or they could lead you astray and cause trouble. Use caution in motion.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A friend is in a strange mood today and could prove most trying to you, but keep cool and this will pass. Relax tonight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Any public duties you owe should be handled without delay. Don't neglect to say your bills. Avoid a troublemaker.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have new news on how to expand right now, but proceed with caution for best results. Be poised.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Attend to routine duties early in the day so you'll have time for more important things later. Make the evening a happy one.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) An associate could be in a bad mood so control your temper and avoid an argument. Establish better relations later.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be more alert to opportunities coming your way now. Take a more optimistic outlook on life. Show others you have wisdom.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find new ways to put our creative talents to work. Strive to make life more satisfying. Take health treatments.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If you control your temper at home today, harmony can be restored. Not a good time to engage in outside activities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't labor under any miscalculations or unpleasant results could follow. Obtain the data you need from the right place.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan to save more money instead of spending it foolishly. Take time for thinking and planning about the future.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You may want to have a showdown with one you think has done you an injustice, but wait for a better time when tempers cool.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she may have to struggle to get ahead in life. Teach to be less ungracious and to be more willing to work for what is desired, and to consider the feelings of others. Stress sportsmanship and honesty in your teachings.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make your life is largely up to you!

Tennis Talk



The 'stale' period

By Maureen Stalla

Everyone who plays tennis experiences the inevitable bad day. Usually there is a reasonable explanation for the bad day -- you don't feel well, you are tired, distracted, depressed, out of practice, or just not in the mood.

But tennis players often have bad days for no apparent reason. They feel great and can't wait to hit the courts when they find to their surprise and dismay that they can't hit a ball in the court.

The forehead approach shot which was deadly accurate yesterday is hitting the referee today. The best players suffer from bad days.

The difference is that the good players don't let a bad day stop them from winning. You must acknowledge the situation and play intelligently within your temporary limitations. Hit softer balls, play conservatively and don't aim for the lines when your timing is off.

Use a bad day to practice a new stroke or a faulty old one. Don't let a bad day get you down. Tell yourself that for every bad day you will have an equally great one.

A slump is a different problem. If you lack enthusiasm and victories consistently over a two or three week period, you are in a tennis slump, often called "stale". This means you are over-tennised and need to take time off from the courts.

Two weeks to a month off ought to be enough to restore the old spark. If you are in a slump before a tournament, time off is out of the question and we must apply different tactics.

First of all, play with different people. Play on different courts. Practice with more drills and less sets. Take a tennis lesson. Buy a new outfit or racket, or even a can of brand new balls. The idea is to gain a fresh approach.

Tennis is full of its good days, bad days, great days, slumps and plateaus. It is this difficulty and complexity -- the mental and the physical factors which make tennis so addicting.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
©1981 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
 ♠ A J 10 2
 ♥ A Q
 ♦ K 9 7 5
 ♣ A J 7

WEST **EAST**
 ♠ 5 ♠ 4 3
 ♥ 8 7 5 3 ♥ K J 9 6 2
 ♦ Q J 8 4 ♦ 10 6
 ♣ 9 8 6 4 ♣ Q 10 5 3

SOUTH
 ♠ K Q 9 8 7 6
 ♥ 10 4
 ♦ A 3 2
 ♣ K 2

The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
 6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
 Opening lead: Nine of ♣.

South combined all his chances to bring home a difficult slam on this hand from a recent team match.

After North showed a powerful, balanced hand with his jump to four spades, South was fully justified in making a move toward slam. The sensible approach was a diamond cue-bid, and North, with first-round controls in the other suits, needed no further encouragement to bid the slam. Perhaps a contract of six no trump might have been a better choice in view of his heart and club tenaces.

West elected to lead a club—a heart would have given declarer no practical chance. Since the lead made it unlikely that West held the queen, declarer wisely did not attempt the "free" finesse—he had other ideas for dummy's jack of clubs. Declarer won in his hand, drew trumps in two rounds and cashed the ace and king of diamonds. Then came the ace of clubs, followed by the jack.

West produced the queen of clubs, but declarer did not ruff. Instead, he discarded his remaining diamond. That was a good play, for if diamonds were 8-3, declarer would be able to set up dummy's loog diamond by ruffing a diamond, and the heart finesse would no longer be needed.

The diamonds did not break evenly, but South's fine technique was rewarded in another way. When East was left on lead with the third club, he was ensnared in an end play. Since East had heco stripped of diamonds, he was faced with unpleasant alternatives. A club lead would permit declarer to discard a heart loser from one hand while ruffing in the other; and to lead a heart was tantamount to surrendering the contract, for it would be into dummy's ace-queen.

Whichever line East chose was suicide. Declarer made his slam with the loss of only a club trick!

THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STYTE
 MYTIA
 TINNEY
 BEJOCT

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: COLIC HUMAN FLAGON FROTHY
 Answer: What a trip on a magic carpet undoubtedly is — A FLIGHT OF FANCY

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS
 1 Chess word
 5 Scottish nobleman
 10 Thomas or Asa
 14 Army group
 15 Peep show
 16 Coroner
 17 National League player
 20 Toolbox
 21 Salamanders
 22 Loosen
 23 Associate
 24 Support
 26 Orbital point
 29 Like — of bricks
 30 Tax agency.

33 Storm fabric
 34 Synthetic
 35 Polliceman
 36 Tropical avifauna
 40 " — Alone"
 41 Architectural piers
 42 Check
 43 Legal point
 44 Nourish
 45 Split the coast
 47 Farm sight
 48 Burns, for one
 49 Displease
 52 Throb
 53 Cumberland or generation

56 American League player
 57 Unearth person
 60 Andy's sidekick
 61 Maine college town
 62 Partner of profit
 63 Moist
 64 Bath item
 65 Granny, for one

23 On in years
 24 Gazetteer
 25 Unearth person
 26 Ann —
 27 Colonial patriot
 28 Monsters
 29 Hero of Hungary
 30 Less cordial
 31 "Sweet O'Grady"
 32 Use up
 34 Frequently
 37 Hunting expedition
 38 Unusual bloke
 39 Mild oath
 45 Instruct
 46 Garden worker
 47 Palmer or Ross
 48 Public display
 49 "The Story of — Boy"
 50 Dub
 51 Shine
 52 Lined up
 53 Hoodlum
 54 In addition
 55 Nuisance
 57 Witly remark
 58 Gold Sp.
 59 Sort

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
 PAID MALLIA ADAM
 AQUA ALIANO LOLA
 THEIR RATTY RITZEVIS
 FAIRIES WE RICIEES
 GIER HAMP
 TOPAZ SUN SALES
 EVINCE RAY GINA
 TENCROMMENDMENTS
 WIND SOL STRINGS
 FROG BIRD BIRD
 WAN LIL
 THAWED BEADDOED
 SEVEN DEAD VISITING
 ARAR LARIE SKIT
 BOLIE BIRNIS REIDS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52
 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73
 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95

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WORLD

Youth killed in violence over McDonnell's death

BELFAST, July 8 (R) — One person was killed today as new street violence broke out in Northern Ireland hours after the death of Republican hunger striker Joe McDonnell. The British army said a masked youth was shot dead by a soldier while attacking troops with petrol bombs.

Three people were injured in a bomb blast and army and police stations were attacked with gas and petrol bombs. McDonnell, the fifth guerrilla to die in the hunger campaign, died early this morning on the 61st day of his strike. Rioting swiftly erupted in several Catholic areas of Belfast and packed vehicles were set ablaze. A policeman and two soldiers

were injured in the bomb explosion. Members of the Roman Catholic Commission for Peace and Justice had met British officials repeatedly in an effort to negotiate an end to the Republican fast before McDonnell, 30, died. Commission members would not say today whether their mediation was continuing. But prospects looked bleak for an early

end to the hunger campaign, launched by Republican prisoners in an effort to gain political status. A British official read to the seven remaining hunger strikers at the Maze prison near Belfast a statement by Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins that no concessions would be considered unless the fast was abandoned. In what commentators said may have been a conciliatory gesture, he added that there was scope for further development "but not under duress." Mr. McDonnell, who was serving a 14-year sentence, started his fast on May 9 as a replacement for Mr. Bobby Sands, the first hunger striker to die. He had been arrested with Mr. Sands in 1976 after a firebomb attack

Toxteth is quiet but riots start in London suburb, Manchester

LONDON, July 8 (R) — Hundreds of youths, black and white, engaged through a busy North London suburb last night, looting shops and pelting police with bricks, bottles and chunks of concrete. Trouble flared in the multi-racial suburb of Wood Green after a night of rioting in the north-western city of Liverpool and heated street battles involving blacks and whites in Southall, west London, on Friday. One man had his throat cut and another was stabbed during running battles in Wood Green, police said. Unlike the Liverpool riots, where nearly 250 policemen were injured, there were no reports of police casualties but officers said a number of civilians were slightly hurt.

The area was calm. Police sealed off the main street of Wood Green as gangs of youths battered their way into shops. The fighting began after a crowd of about 300 blacks confronted police outside a tube station. Police said some 500 blacks were involved at the height of the clashes and white youths later joined in the shop looting. In Liverpool, where rioting devastated entire streets in the district of Toxteth, police dispersed about 300 mainly white teenagers who gathered in the area last night. Toxteth, where most of the once-thriving port's 20,000 blacks live, was still tense and some 2,000 police stood by during the night to quell any further outbreaks of violence. Earlier, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told parliament the Toxteth riots were the worst seen on the British mainland. She said a government inquiry into the causes of riots in April in the predominantly black district of Brixton, in South London, would probably be extended to Liverpool. Many politicians, church and community leaders said unemployment, now running around 40 per cent in Toxteth, was a root

cause of the riots, which began on Saturday when blacks attacked police with petrol bombs and stones. Children aged 10 and 11 were among 77 people who appeared in court yesterday on charges stemming from the Toxteth riots. Mr. Ken Oxford, chief constable of the Merseyside district said: "What in the name of goodness are girls of 10 and 13 doing out on the streets at midnight looting and throwing petrol bombs at the police? It is absolutely reprehensible... and if their families are not going to pick up their responsibilities for their children then we shall have to do it for them." Police said they had questioned an eight-year-old girl about handling goods looted from shops. Home secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw toured Toxteth yesterday and described the riots as unprecedented. Later, in a speech to the India Association, he also condemned last week's fighting in Southall, which has a large Asian population. Mr. Whitelaw said there was evidence that racialist activity was on the increase in Britain. But Mrs. Thatcher's government is becoming increasingly worried about levels of youth unemployment. Hundreds of thousands of school leavers will find themselves without jobs this summer and ministers recognise that this will bring Britain's jobless total close to three million.

Hundreds die in India's worst liquor tragedy

NEW DELHI, July 8 (R) — The death toll in India's worst liquor tragedy mounted to 201 today as people were still being brought to hospitals in Bangalore, capital of southern state of Karnataka, a government leader said. State Chief Minister Gundu Rao, who gave the latest count of a dead, said a death was being reported every five minutes. He said a high court judge would soon be named to hold an inquiry into the illicit liquor racket in the city. The Press Trust of India (PTI) said at least 100 people were fighting for their lives in one hospital and there were more in two other hospitals. In the northern Bihar state

more than 150 miners died after drinking a similar killer brew in 1978. PTI said distraught relatives crowded the three hospitals in Bangalore where the victims were being brought in every few minutes. The news agency said the toll so far included only those who had died in hospitals and did not count a few others who died at home or elsewhere. Police said nearly 50 people had been arrested for selling the poisonous liquor, which was apparently sold and consumed on Monday night, although the victims began arriving in hospitals yesterday when it began to take effect.

Reagan's controversial choice for supreme court

WASHINGTON, July 8 (R) — President Reagan has fulfilled an election pledge by nominating a woman to serve on the supreme court but his choice may strain the loyalties of his most ardent supporters. Mr. Reagan will nominate Arizona judge Sandra O'Connor as the first woman justice in the court's history filling the vacancy left by the retirement of Justice Potter Stewart. "But after the president's televised announcement yesterday anti-abortion groups vowed to oppose Senate confirmation of Mrs. O'Connor because they said she supported abortion while a member of the Arizona senate. President Reagan is opposed to abortion and his political constituency has traditionally included the so-called right-to-life groups. Asked about Mrs. O'Connor's stand on the volatile issue, he said: "I'm completely satisfied on her right-to-life position." He was supported by several senators including Mr. Orrin Hatch, a conservative Utah Republican and member of the judiciary committee which will examine Mrs. O'Connor's credentials. Sen. Hatch, an outspoken opponent of abortion, said President Reagan was convinced Mrs. O'Connor was opposed to abortion and will act so on the court. "That's good enough for me," he said. "But Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, another prominent conservative Republican, said his office had been flooded with calls and letters, mostly from pro-life groups. Dr. John Wilkie, president of the leading anti-abortion group the National Right to Life Committee, told reporters the proposed nomination "is simply one that we cannot tolerate." Dr. Wilkie said he believed there would be "quite a few" Senate votes supporting the anti-abortion position although he stopped short of saying the nomination could be blocked. In its case against the 51-year-old judge, Dr. Wilkie's organization led Mrs. O'Connor had voted for an Arizona Senate bill to legalise abortion, for a bill to provide family planning information to minors, against a call for a national "human life" amendment and against a bill barring abortions at the University of Arizona.

meanwhile, China's new Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang called today for an end to discrimination against Chinese emigres who return home. The People's Daily published a letter to Mr. Hu by a returned emigre who complained that a recently-revised government policy towards returned overseas Chinese was not being properly implemented. Mr. Lin Qingyun, a returned emigre working in Canton, wrote that overseas Chinese were being discriminated against by staff departments which considered them as tainted with "foreign connection". They were often barred from promotion or entry into the Communist Party for this, he said. In a separate commentary, the official newspaper said Chairman Hu agreed with the letter. He was quoted as saying the discrimination was due to pernicious leftist influences and called on officials to struggle against such tendencies. Tens of thousands of Chinese emigres have returned home since the Communist takeover 32 years ago. Many were persecuted in Mao Tse Tung's Cultural Revolution from 1966-76. Some were branded as foreign spies and emigrated again. The commentary said overseas Chinese should be promoted to responsible positions if they were qualified and should be given special treatment where necessary.

meanwhile, street violence broke out in Manchester early today and firemen said shops had been set ablaze and fire engines stoned. Officials said the violence flared in the city's Moss Side district. It occurred only hours after hundreds of black and white youths rampaged through a North London suburb looting some 40 shops and pelting police with bricks, bottles and chunks of concrete. The ruling party, under pressure from Moscow, has shown increasing signs in recent weeks of a swing away from extreme reformism. Official Polish sources said a new spiral of industrial unrest could have damaging repercussions at the emergency party congress scheduled to begin next Tuesday, possibly encouraging hardliners to question the viability of the policy of dialogue. It was staged with the full sup-

port of Solidarity free trade union leader Lech Walesa and occurred as employees of the national airline LOT debated whether to go ahead with a four-hour strike tomorrow. Spokesmen for the small autonomous trade union movement were quoted today as saying that tomorrow's threatened national airline strike could provoke Warsaw Pact military intervention. The warning was published by the Solidarity Warsaw news bulletin, which countered: "The notion that a four-hour airline strike could provoke intervention is an insult to our allies and common sense." The official news agency PAP also quoted the autonomous union as saying that a strike by LOT, which would ground dom-

estic flights and delay Polish and foreign international flights, could have "consequences opposite to those intended." LOT employees have threatened to strike in protest against the government's refusal to recognise the election of a general manager by a workers' council. The government says it cannot recognise the worker-elected general manager, Mr. Bronislaw Klimaszewski, because it is part of the country's defence establishment and must be subject to central control. "We will do everything to avert the strike and are prepared to listen to all constructive proposals," a spokesman for the airline worker's council said. "But for the moment we will settle for nothing less than our nomination."

China calls for unity in S. Asia PEKING, July 8 (R) — China called on the countries of South Asia today to unite in face of what it called the Soviet threat and said the region had become increasingly unstable because of superpower rivalry. The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily said Chinese and South Asian leaders shared broadly similar views in this respect and urged the countries to "unite more closely to cope with the common peril." The paper said in a commentary that recent visits by Premier Zhao Ziyang to Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh and by Foreign Minister Huang Hua to India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives had achieved positive results.

China calls for unity in S. Asia

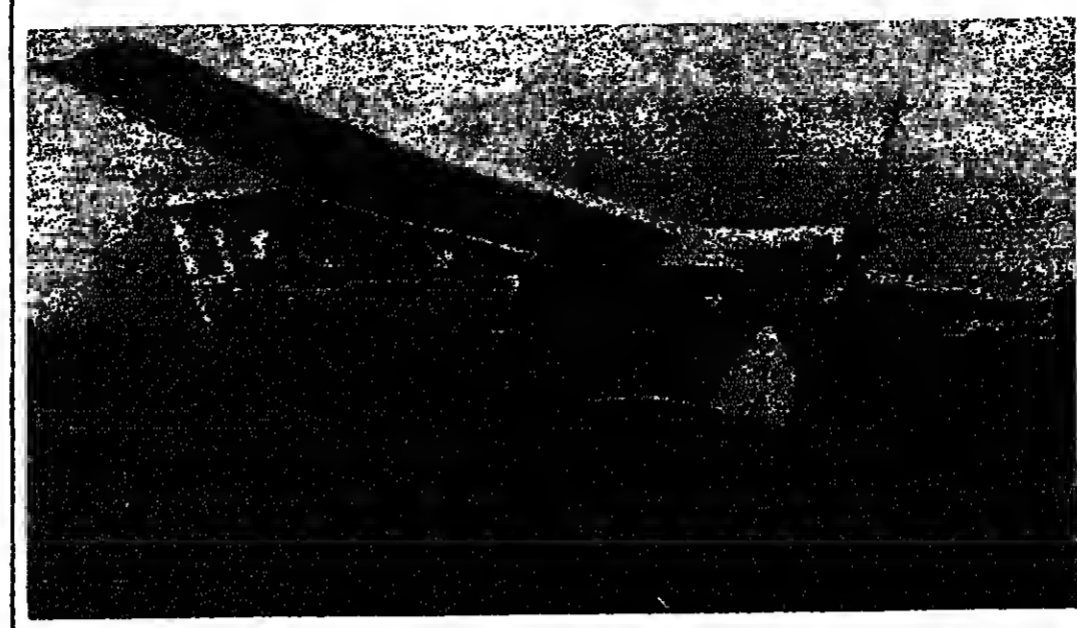
PEKING, July 8 (R) — Deputy Chinese Foreign Minister Han Nianlong was officially named as acting foreign minister today in place of Vice-Premier Huang Hua. The New China news agency said Mr. Han left for New York today at the head of a delegation to attend the international conference on Kampuchea in New York starting on July 13. It did not mention why Mr. Han had taken over from Vice-Premier Huang, but diplomatic sources said Mr. Huang had recently been in poor health. The sources said Mr. Huang, about 67, had a recurring bladder infection. He spent a period in hospital undergoing treatment in May. He returned from official visits to India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives last Sunday and diplomats who met him on his return said he appeared then to be fairly fit. However the Indian government was asked to keep his schedule as light as possible in view of his poor health. Mr. Huang had been expected to head the Chinese delegation to the Kampuchea conference.

Hua replaced as foreign minister due to bad health

meanwhile, China's new Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang called today for an end to discrimination against Chinese emigres who return home. The People's Daily published a letter to Mr. Hu by a returned emigre who complained that a recently-revised government policy towards returned overseas Chinese was not being properly implemented. Mr. Lin Qingyun, a returned emigre working in Canton, wrote that overseas Chinese were being discriminated against by staff departments which considered them as tainted with "foreign connection". They were often barred from promotion or entry into the Communist Party for this, he said. In a separate commentary, the official newspaper said Chairman Hu agreed with the letter. He was quoted as saying the discrimination was due to pernicious leftist influences and called on officials to struggle against such tendencies. Tens of thousands of Chinese emigres have returned home since the Communist takeover 32 years ago. Many were persecuted in Mao Tse Tung's Cultural Revolution from 1966-76. Some were branded as foreign spies and emigrated again. The commentary said overseas Chinese should be promoted to responsible positions if they were qualified and should be given special treatment where necessary.

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Solar Challenger flies across the Channel



MANSTON, FENT, England — Solar Challenger, an American built sun-powered aircraft, piloted by American Stephen Paček, is about to land at Manston Royal Air Force base Tuesday after successfully completing the first crossing of the English Channel by the solar plane. The plane which took off from Cormelles in France was in the air for five and a half hours before making its landing at Manston. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Polish dockers carry out threat

WARSAW, July 8 (R) — Polish dockers halted work on at least 60 ships in Baltic ports for one hour today in the country's first big strike for three months. The stoppage by 46,000 workers in ports from Szczecin in the west to Gdansk in the east coincided with warnings that industrial protests could jeopardise next week's national Communist Party congress. The dockers' action was in protest against what they said was government failure to keep a pledge to grant a port workers' charter on conditions and rights by July 1. The taken stoppage by port workers took place after last minute peace talks between a Solidarity delegation and the new minister of maritime economy broke down in the early morning. PAP said the talks ended in fiasco and added that the government could not give port workers more rights than those granted to miners, shipyard workers and others. Solidarity published an opinion poll today in which more than a third of those questioned said they did not believe next week's party congress would result in any major changes. The congress will be meeting to consider the new political realities in Poland brought about by last summer's worker revolt and the liberal reforms which followed it. The Solidarity poll found 32 per cent of the respondents expected changes for the better at the congress, against the 37 per cent who did not.

port of Solidarity free trade union leader Lech Walesa and occurred as employees of the national airline LOT debated whether to go ahead with a four-hour strike tomorrow. Spokesmen for the small autonomous trade union movement were quoted today as saying that tomorrow's threatened national airline strike could provoke Warsaw Pact military intervention. The warning was published by the Solidarity Warsaw news bulletin, which countered: "The notion that a four-hour airline strike could provoke intervention is an insult to our allies and common sense." The official news agency PAP also quoted the autonomous union as saying that a strike by LOT, which would ground dom-

estic flights and delay Polish and foreign international flights, could have "consequences opposite to those intended." LOT employees have threatened to strike in protest against the government's refusal to recognise the election of a general manager by a workers' council. The government says it cannot recognise the worker-elected general manager, Mr. Bronislaw Klimaszewski, because it is part of the country's defence establishment and must be subject to central control. "We will do everything to avert the strike and are prepared to listen to all constructive proposals," a spokesman for the airline worker's council said. "But for the moment we will settle for nothing less than our nomination."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Mujahideen capture important town

NEW DELHI, July 8 (R) — Anti-government rebels have captured the important town of Gulbahaar, north of Kabul, and appear to control much of the countryside in Kabul and Parwan provinces, Western diplomatic sources said today. Gulbahaar's bazaar area was destroyed when rebels wrested the town from the control of government forces last week and there were may casualties, the sources said. Western and other diplomatic sources said that fighting was continuing in Parwan province, which takes in Gulbahaar. The rebels appeared to take control of Parwan's capital Charikar each afternoon, they said. At least four Afghan soldiers were reported killed last Wednesday when rebels destroyed a restaurant used by Soviet troops and officials of the ruling People's Democratic Party near Karga dam, west of Kabul. The president of the Afghan trade union council has meanwhile asked leading industrial companies in Kabul to prepare lists of workers categorising them according to their politics. Mr. Abdus Sattar Furdell, according to the sources, told a recent meeting of managers and directors that openly anti-government workers should be replaced and sent to similar jobs in the provinces.

Mrs. Peron to fly to Madrid

BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (R) — Former Argentine president Maria Estela Peron has received official clearance to leave the country and is expected to fly to Spain tomorrow. Mrs. Peron, released yesterday after more than five years under arrest, was given authorisation by a federal judge last night to go to Spain, where she has a villa near Madrid. The court ruling said Mrs. Peron could "travel to the Kingdom of Spain for a period of three months as of today." Airline sources said a seat had been booked for Mrs. Peron on a Spanish Iberia airlines flight to Madrid tomorrow. Mrs. Peron's attorneys said she wished to travel to Spain temporarily to rest, court sources said. The terms of her release on parole allow her to leave the country only temporarily and with the court's permission.

China calls for unity in S. Asia

PEKING, July 8 (R) — China called on the countries of South Asia today to unite in face of what it called the Soviet threat and said the region had become increasingly unstable because of superpower rivalry. The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily said Chinese and South Asian leaders shared broadly similar views in this respect and urged the countries to "unite more closely to cope with the common peril." The paper said in a commentary that recent visits by Premier Zhao Ziyang to Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh and by Foreign Minister Huang Hua to India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives had achieved positive results.

THE Weekend Crossword

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN' sections. Clues include: 1. Pay, 2. Dera, old style, 3. Jack of TV, 4. Poet Dick, 5. 'Tenth' in 'Tenth' down, 6. Cut off, 7. At sea, in a way, 8. Beach feature, 9. Complete, 10. Mixer or changer, 11. Negative, 12. Maple genus, 13. At sea, in a way, 14. Farm feature, 15. Under a strain, 16. Bay of Japan, 17. A team with... 18. Token of defiance, 19. Bacter of film, 20. Vigorous, 21. In the neck, 22. Left all sea, 23. Chinese member, 24. Selling, 25. Insect, 26. Sceptical, 27. Cele card, 28. At sea, in a way, 29. Strange, 30. Lunchtime, 31. Chinese, 32. Lacking sense, 33. Fragrant wood, 34. Brings up, 35. Bar measure, 36. Wet flow rate abbr., 37. IRS concern, 38. Calabone of R.L., 39. Arthur, 40. Occasional or producer, 41. In the neck, 42. Left all sea, 43. Chinese member, 44. Selling, 45. Insect, 46. Sceptical, 47. Cele card, 48. At sea, in a way, 49. Strange, 50. Lunchtime, 51. Chinese, 52. Lacking sense, 53. Fragrant wood, 54. Brings up, 55. Bar measure, 56. Wet flow rate abbr., 57. IRS concern, 58. Czech river, 59. Farm implement, 60. Have a night on the town, 61. Envoys, Jay C., 62. Ancient, 63. Part of the electorate, 64. Do grammar work, 65. Accuser, 66. Cop, 67. Wallace or, 68. Shen's buddy, 69. Mrs. F. Scott Fitzgerald, 70. Yate man, 71. Invitation, 72. Green letter, 73. Grey letter, 74. Dialect, 75. Dialect, 76. Dialect, 77. Dialect, 78. Dialect, 79. Dialect, 80. Dialect, 81. Dialect, 82. Dialect, 83. Dialect, 84. Dialect, 85. Dialect, 86. Dialect, 87. Dialect, 88. Dialect, 89. Dialect, 90. Dialect, 91. Dialect, 92. Dialect, 93. Dialect, 94. Dialect, 95. Dialect, 96. Dialect, 97. Dialect, 98. Dialect, 99. Dialect, 100. Dialect.

Diagramless crossword puzzle with clues: 1. Loss weight, 2. Plebeian, 3. Pincushion, 4. Workmen's gth, 5. British spare, 6. Entertainer, 7. Dances, 8. Tennis athlete, 9. Kennedy, 10. Tennis spare, 11. Defense group, 12. "One Day" — "Time", 13. Fox, 14. Cham, 15. Very ancient, 16. I.Q. tester, 17. Through the nose, 18. Cleveland player, 19. Unit of force, 20. Social event, 21. Office note, 22. Like some prepared vegetables, 23. At sea, in a way, 24. Runs off to sea, 25. Person, 26. Defiant, 27. Poets, 28. Crusoe's creator, 29. Australian birds, 30. Flows-up-bee, 31. At sea, in a way, 32. Distribute, 33. Teacake, 34. Hear, 35. Flagellate, 36. Carnal fungus, 37. Gift recipient, 38. Libs super, 39. Bandwagon, 40. Shun, 41. Part of the electorate, 42. Do grammar work, 43. Accuser, 44. Cop, 45. Wallace or, 46. Shen's buddy, 47. Mrs. F. Scott Fitzgerald, 48. Yate man, 49. Invitation, 50. Green letter, 51. Grey letter, 52. Dialect, 53. Dialect, 54. Dialect, 55. Dialect, 56. Dialect, 57. Dialect, 58. Dialect, 59. Dialect, 60. Dialect, 61. Dialect, 62. Dialect, 63. Dialect, 64. Dialect, 65. Dialect, 66. Dialect, 67. Dialect, 68. Dialect, 69. Dialect, 70. Dialect, 71. Dialect, 72. Dialect, 73. Dialect, 74. Dialect, 75. Dialect, 76. Dialect, 77. Dialect, 78. Dialect, 79. Dialect, 80. Dialect, 81. Dialect, 82. Dialect, 83. Dialect, 84. Dialect, 85. Dialect, 86. Dialect, 87. Dialect, 88. Dialect, 89. Dialect, 90. Dialect, 91. Dialect, 92. Dialect, 93. Dialect, 94. Dialect, 95. Dialect, 96. Dialect, 97. Dialect, 98. Dialect, 99. Dialect, 100. Dialect.

Solutions for the crossword puzzles, including cryptograms and a list of words found in the puzzles.

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